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THE ALABAMA.

Important Debate in the British Parliament on American Claims.

Speech of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in Support of Them.

Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone and Others in Reply.

The Debate Moderate and Conciliatory in Tone.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 7.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, on the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE, on rising to call attention to the failure of negotiations with the United States Government for arbitration of the Alabama claims, said that in bringing forward this important subject, he trusted it would not be supposed that he desired to take a course which would embarrass the future negotiations of the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary, in his diplomatic correspondence with the Government of the United States, or which would add to the complications already existing between the United States and this country. It seemed to him and to others, however, that some good might arise from the discussion of the subject if it were conducted with candor and a due sense of responsibility. He would not ask the House to follow him through a long statement, but there were certain facts and dates with which he must trouble the House. The earnest cause of complaint on the part of the United States Government arose out of Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality, which was issued May 12, 1861, on the advice of the law officers of the Crown. The fall of Fort Sumter took place on the 14th of April, and was generally considered to be the commencement of the civil war. Long before that, however, seven of the Confederate States had made great preparations for war, and had virtually separated from the Northern States. The fall of Fort Sumter was followed two days afterward by the proclamation of President LINCOLN calling out 75,000 men. That was followed by a proclamation from the Confederate States calling out 30,000 men, and inviting privateers to apply for letters of marque. The next day President LINCOLN proclaimed the blockade of the Southern coast, and announced his intention to treat the crews of the privateers as pirates. These facts reached this country on the 3d of May, and on the 4th they were published in the *Times*, although it was not till the 10th that an official copy reached the Foreign Office. On the 6th of May Her Majesty's Government announced in this House that they should recognize the South as belligerents, and on the 13th of May, as he had stated, the proclamation of neutrality was issued by the Government. The actual blockade was enforced by the North along the coast by the end of April; and from that day forward there were in the Prize Courts numerous cases of English vessels captured during the blockade, and of vessels of the Southern States captured on the high seas. It was not until some time afterward that the Southern flag made its appearance. It was the custom of the American Government to talk as if all the vessels which carried the Confederate flag had their origin in this country; but there were four cases of Confederate men-of-war or privateers, which sailed from Southern ports before any one was built in this country. The first, it is believed, was a vessel called the *Sumter*, which escaped from New-Orleans, and which, after capturing several prizes off Cuba, put into Trinity on the 29th of July, 1861. That was the first instance in which the Confederate flag had been recognized by the Government of this country. Another vessel, the *Nashville*, also duly commissioned in a Southern port, afterward sailed on a cruise of destruction, and put into English ports at various times. It was not until the following year that any complaint was made of a vessel being built and equipped in our ports. In the course of the Winter of 1861-62, the Confederate Government sent over here a staff of naval officers with instructions to buy or build vessels of war, their main object being to embroil us with the North. They also raised a considerable loan, out of the proceeds of which these vessels were to be paid for. In due course the *Oreta*, or *Florida*, was completed by Messrs. MILLER & Co., of Liverpool. The American Minister having made a complaint in respect to this vessel, inquiries were made, and the collector of customs, a gentleman who seemed on all occasions to have been easily misled, asserted his belief that she was intended for the Italian Government. She cleared for Palermo, but she sailed direct for Nassau, there underwent some judicial investigation; then obtained a portion of her armament, and ran the blockade into Mobile; whence in due time she sailed as a vessel of war, burning and destroying every Federal she fell in with. In his complaints of the doings of that vessel, Mr. ADAMS pointed out that another vessel was being built in the Messrs. LAIRD's yard, also for the Confederates. The Collector of Customs, on being consulted about that vessel, reported that she was obviously intended for war purposes, that her owners did not deny it, but that they refused to say for whom. On the 21st of July, 1862, affidants were obtained by the American Consul throwing light upon her intentions. Among these was one from PASSMORE, who stated that he had been told by Capt. BULLOCK, who engaged him, that the vessel was intended to fight the North. These affidavits the next day, the 22d, were also sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. ADAMS, and on the 23d the Solicitor to the American Government, Mr. SYRAMEY, on calling at the Foreign Office, was informed by Mr. LAYARD that the papers had been sent on the 22d to the law officers. The hon. and learned member for Richmond, Sir R. PALMER, then Attorney-General, had on a previous occasion told them that they only reached him on the 28th. During that interval they appear to have been left with the Queen's Advocate, who, according to the routine of the office, would have given his opinion and sent them on to the Attorney-General. Unfortunately, at that very moment the then Queen's Advocate was suffering from a severe malady, from which it was to be feared he never would recover; and the result was that long delay. That fact hitherto had not been stated in this House chiefly through the kind reserve of the honorable and learned member for Richmond; but as in a conversation between Lord RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS, reported in the American official correspondence, the delay was attributed to that cause; and as it was well known in the United States, there was no longer any reason for that reserve. On the 28th the papers reached the Attorney-General, who at once gave his opinion, and orders were sent the next day to stop the vessel. On the next day, unfortunately, before the order arrived or was executed, the builders got wind of it, and the *Alabama* got away by a strategem, under the pretence of a trial-trip, without a clearance, and with a party of ladies and music on board, but not without great suspicion of treachery, the cause of which, he believed, was freely spoken of in Liverpool. She went to Port Lynas, near Beaumaris, where she received part of her crew, and then sailed to the Azores, where she was met by another vessel, from which she obtained the rest of her men and armament. When it was discovered that she had escaped, orders were sent to Queenstown and Nassau to detain her; but she avoided those ports, and when she put into a British port in Jamaica, she was received as a properly-commissioned vessel-of-war. From that time to the end of her career she never put into a Southern port; but she frequently received hospitality, sometimes of a demonstrative character, in British ports. She burnt all her prizes, which she constantly decoyed by flying British colors. Her crew was for the most part English; some of her officers were English, and she was paid for by money raised in England on the chance of the success of the South. Her function was not to fight, but to burn and to destroy and run away. She was a kind of firebrand, lighting the sea with bonfires of different merchant vessels. The damage she did was enormous. The like of such an enterprise had never before been known, and was scarcely possible until steam had given such a great advantage to such vessels over merchantmen, which were of the most part sailing vessels. The name for that vessel, her cruise, her bonfires, her English origin and connection he regretted; and the cheers of that House he also regretted when an honorable member boasted of his connection with her, and said he would rather be the builder of it than make the speeches which the honorable member for Rochdale had made. [Hear, hear.] All these had entered deep into the heart of the American people, and had done untold mischief in raising ill-feeling between them and us. [Hear, hear.] He supposed there were few now who would not look upon all those who were connected with that vessel as among the greatest malefactors of the age. Unfortunately they were never brought before a criminal tribunal; and it was perhaps on account of their immunity that other similar attempts were made—some successful, others not so. He need not recall to the memory of the House the case of the iron-clad rams, also built by the Messrs. LAIRD. The Government by that time had learned that if they followed the strict line they had pursued in the case of the *Alabama*, viz., of insisting upon strict evidence, to connect the vessel with the South, and disregarding the surrounding circumstances of violent suspicion, the vessels would get away. In the case of the rams, the Government overstepped the line of the law, and detained them, on their own responsibility, pending further inquiries. It would be recollected that Lord CAIRNS made a fierce attack upon the Government, and only failed by six votes in defeating them. Was there a member of this House, he wondered, who did not wish that the same course had been pursued in the case of the *Alabama*? Another vessel, called the *Pampero*, was also seized at Glasgow, and was condemned in the courts there. At the close of the war she was restored to her owners, who responded to that act of kindness by immediately rushing into another similar enterprise, and under the name of the *Tornado*, that vessel had done her best to complicate our relations with Spain. Two other vessels, however, escaped without—as far as he could learn—any information or complaint having been made by the American Minister. They were the *Georgia* and the *Sea King*, afterward the *Shenandoah*. Both these vessels sailed by stealth from our ports, met other vessels bringing guns and men to them somewhere beyond our jurisdiction, and then started on the same errand as the *Alabama*. In the case of the last vessel, he should mention that a letter from the American Minister at London to his own Government, showed that there was much to be said on the other side of the question, as to the negligence of the American authorities. He complained in his letter that he was not yet informed of the whereabouts of the Federal Cruisers; and said if he had been he might have been able to stop the vessel, as he knew what was going on at Liverpool. The vessels he had named constituted for a long interval the cruising force, he believed, of the Confederate navy, except perhaps two or three coasting privateers, or some floating batteries, which never left their ports. Of these six vessels four escaped from our ports. The damage done by them was very great. They captured or burned upward of two hundred merchant vessels, with cargoes, valued at about £3,000,000. A considerable portion of that loss, however, fell upon English insurance companies. Another portion fell in the same way, owing to the enhancement of the price of oil and other commodities destroyed. But the damage to the Americans was not measured only by the loss of these vessels; their commerce fled their flag; freights rose so high in consequence of the rate of insurance that their vessels could not get them; large numbers of their vessels were sold, either really or collusively, to us, to be registered under our flag. What they lost we gained. In two years the foreign commerce of America, carried under their flag, fell to about one-third of what it was before, while that under our flag doubled. This, perhaps, not unnaturally, raised a suspicion in the minds of the people in the North that the ship-builders and ship-owners of Liverpool were not even disinterested in the aid which they gave to the slave-owning South. Those only who had traveled in America since the war could, he believed, appreciate the harm which had been done by the cases which he mentioned, or the extent to which ill-feeling had been roused in that country. At the same time he did not wish to exaggerate, or alarm, on this subject, for he did not think that war would ever arise out of the matter. He believed that it was the feeling and desire of most all classes in this country and in America to see this question brought to a proper, amicable conclusion, and the only question was how that best could be done, and what should be the conditions of the arbitration. He would next refer to the manner in which diplomacy had dealt with it. The first matter was the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southerners, and Mr. ADAMS arrived in this country, which they must all regret he would shortly quit, on the very day the proclamation of neutrality was issued. His first task appears to have been to communicate with Lord RUSSELL, and he expressed regret that the British Government had decided to issue that proclamation, which at once raised the insurgent States into belligerents. Lord RUSSELL replied that the proclamation was due to the advice of the law officers of the Crown, and that in recognizing the insurgent States as belligerents no opinion was expressed on the merits of the war. Mr. ADAMS, while stating his readiness to assent to that view under other circumstances, intimated that the act appeared to be a little more rapid than the occasion actually called for. At a subsequent period Mr. ADAMS protested in conversation against the course pursued, but in the diplomatic communications no official dispatch between the two countries referring to the fact of the protest was to be found until a very recent period, although in the letters from Secretary SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS there is abundant reference to this matter. Such was not the case in regard to the Confederate cruisers. No sooner was it known that the *Alabama* had escaped and was burning American vessels than Mr. ADAMS made a claim against our Government for compensation for the damage. He founded his claim on the remissness of our Government in permitting her escape, but he said nothing of the question of recognition in connection with it. This was in November, 1863. Complaint was also made that we allowed this vessel to enter our ports, and that we did not amend our laws when we found them defective in October, 1863. Further information having been received of the number of vessels burned by the cruisers, the correspondence on that point was resumed, and in the course of that correspondence Mr. ADAMS, for the first time, offered arbitration to the British Government. But nothing was said about the recognition of belligerent rights, the complaint being confined solely to the remissness of the Government in not maintaining the neutrality they professed and in not putting the Foreign Enlistment act in force, and thereby preventing those vessels leaving British ports. On that occasion he did not find that Lord RUSSELL took notice of this offer of arbitration. The noble Lord simply met the claim of Mr. ADAMS, and denied its justice. From that time the claims lay dormant for nearly two years, and when they were renewed in the case of the last vessel the question of belligerency was then for the first time brought forward. In the course of the correspondence Lord RUSSELL adverted to the claims made by Portugal in 1824, and pointed out how similar they were to those now made by the Federal Government on England; and he also pointed out that the United States took the same line of defence then as England did now. The noble Lord then adverted to the question of arbitration, and observed that he could not consent to submit to the arbitration of any foreign Government the two points whether the British Government had acted with due diligence in maintaining the neutrality they had proclaimed, and whether the law officers of the Crown had properly interpreted the Foreign Enlistment act, neither of which questions could be submitted to a foreign arbitration with any regard to the dignity of this country. With this the correspondence closed for some period; but President JOHNSON, in his message to Congress in 1865, observed that the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and expressed regret that Great Britain had declined arbitration on the subject. He said:

> The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the system of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession there was a marked difference. British ships manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on the American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These, once escaped from the British ports, ever afterwards entered them in any part of the world to refit and to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of a civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. The sincere desire for peace by which I am actuated led me to approve the proposal already made, to submit the question which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament," &c., &c., &c.

The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly dispositions; but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have incidentally followed in a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive. It was in the interest of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is substantially that the municipal law of a nation and the domestic interpretation of that law are the measure of its duty as a neutral. And I feel bound to declare my opinion before you, and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time, I do not advise any person to attempt redress by acts of legislation. In the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. The papers to which he alluded were laid before the House in the Autumn of 1865. When Parliament met, in 1866, Lord DERBY stated in another place that he fully approved of the correspondence of Lord RUSSELL and of the arguments by which he had supported the cause of England in that House. No objection was made to the course taken by the then late Government, only one or two members having ventured to express incidentally their regret that arbitration had not been accepted. He, himself, having a strong opinion on that point, had framed a motion early in the session of 1866, after consulting with a few who thought as he did; and, having done so, he went about to see how it would be met by other members of the House. He found that if the discussion came on, it would elicit so strong an expression of disapproval of arbitration that, after consultation with his friends, and especially with the honorable member from Bradford, he thought it better not to progress with it, feeling confident that the subject must come on again at some future time; and in the meantime it was not wise to commit the House too strongly against it. If anything at that time seemed more improbable than even household suffrage, coming from a Conservative Government, it was that they should offer arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama claims. [A laugh.] Their whole attitude in their speeches during the war seemed to render it impossible; but it seemed that office brought with it a great change and sense of responsibility which was wanting before. Perhaps, also, the two changes with respect to reform and to the mode of looking at American questions were not so unconnected with one another as might at first appear. The hostility of certain parties in this country to the Federal cause was due mainly to a dread of its institutions, and to an instinct that in the success of the North was involved the success of popular government. It was the homage paid to the force of American institutions. On the success of the North there followed an immediate necessity for an advance toward Democracy here, and it was only right that it should be accompanied by a very different tone toward America. He had no desire to taunt the honorable members with either one change or the other. He rejoiced in both. They were both equally beneficial to the country as to the honorable members opposite; but it was right that, in estimating our present position, we should bear this change in mind. The first symptoms of this change was to be found recorded in Mr. ADAMS' account of his first interview with the new Foreign Minister. Mr. ADAMS, writing to Mr. SEWARD, July 12, 1866, speaking of this first interview with Lord STANLEY, says:

> "His Lordship, welcoming me, remarked that he presumed his sentiments toward the United States had been long well known to me. He had always favored the cultivation of friendly relations with us; and it had been a cause of regret——

[At this point the land telegraph wires were interrupted, and nothing further was received last night. We therefore reprint from our edition of yesterday the following summary of Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE's concluding remarks, and of the replies of Lord STANLEY and Messrs. FORSTER, MILL and GLADSTONE:]

SPEECHES OF LORD STANLEY AND OTHERS.

After a warm eulogium on the course of Mr. ADAMS on this and onother questions, Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE continued: An arbitration of the matter had been proposed by the American Government, but was refused by Lord RUSSELL, who repelled the suggestion. Lord STANLEY might have taken the other course, as the Tories had changed on the question of household suffrage. The question of recognition by England was only as to her right. If there were a right, that might safely be referred, but Lord STANLEY insisted that the responsibility of England was only a moral one in the *Alabama* case. The speaker thought that the less said about morality on this question the better. He regarded the breaking out of war between England and the United States as extremely unlikely, but thought, on the other hand, that all needless irritation should be shunned.

Lord STANLEY then took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of the oration of Mr. LEFEVRE, and warmly complimented Mr. ADAMS for the conciliatory spirit he had displayed on the subject under discussion. He said: We could not make indiscriminate concessions, but we could learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand the points. Much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United States. Great Britain in the same case (with five hundred millions of debt contracted through a civil war, in which a million lives had been lost) might appreciate the matter better than mere lookers on only. He thought England had been entirely neutral. But no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathy and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate and submit all questions, but the great point of recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. Nobody contends that at no time the South acquired them. If not, why deny the right of Great Britain to recognize them at the time she did? The Confederate ship *Alabama* did not sail from England until 1862, and the battle of Bull Run was fought in 1861. Admitting that it was wrong for Great Britain to recognize the South, would the United States Government say that the case against the *Alabama* had been altered, had Great Britain make a declaration of neutrality six rather than eleven months before she sailed? The speaker referred to the speech of DANIEL WEBSTER in the United States Senate on the subject of recognizing Hungary, in support of his argument. How could England refuse to recognize a war which Mr. SEWARD himself had announced to be a civil war nine, twelve and sixteen days before the proclamation? Who could complain that England had recognized the civil war which the United States had admitted some weeks before? In conclusion, he thought a friendly arrangement of this difficulty still practicable. The friendly reception of Mr. THORNTON at Washington was a pledge of peace. The Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people of the entire world.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, member for Bradford, thought that Mr. SEWARD's view of the question of the recognition of the *Alabama* claims deserved better treatment and more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, the view that was right and sensible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made when the universal wish in the United Kingdom was for its speedy settlement. He thought that had any influential statesman been sent to the United States as Minister the point in dispute might be readily adjusted.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, member for Westminster, was the next speaker. He regarded the present condition of the question as the result of a mutual mistake. The real question was whether England was bound to prevent such expeditions as the *Alabama*. He denied that the United States Government claimed or could claim that the recognition of the South was a violation of the law, but only that it was an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England the *Alabama* depredations would not have occurred. Mr. MILL thought that an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, member for South Lancashire, thanked Mr. LEFEVRE for his able speech and Lord STANLEY for his temperate reply. He (Mr. GLADSTONE) could not understand why the negotiation was ended, nor could he agree with Mr. MILL that Lord STANLEY had admitted that reparation was due, or that an arbiter would surely decide against England. For himself he doubted if reparation for the *Alabama* claims was due the United States. It was unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the Government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once or leave the decision with an umpire. Mr. GLADSTONE inferred, however, from the closing sentences of Lord STANLEY, that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying, if his inference were correct, the whole country would support Lord STANLEY in a just and honorable settlement of the case.

The debate ended with Mr. GLADSTONE's remarks.

Comments of the Press Upon the Debate.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

Nearly all the leading newspapers have editorial articles this morning on the subject of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons last evening, on the *Alabama* question. The *Times* says that the debate must convince the United States Government that England wishes to settle the law in this case in the American sense, and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the *Alabama* claims to arbitration is due to no desire to shun her just obligations. Mr. SEWARD has only to meet Lord STANLEY in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding. The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same.

TELEGRAMS.

Irish Reform to be Undertaken without Delay.

Friendly Relations with Italy Important to Austria.

PRUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Preliminaries of the Ratification of the New Treaty.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 7.

A bill for ratifying the treaty just concluded between the representatives of the United States and North Germany has been introduced in the Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Irish Reform—Proposed Abolition of the Death Penalty.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

In the House of Commons last evening Lord STANLEY submitted further official papers about Mexico.

On an order to go into Committee of Supply, Earl MAYO said he hoped that the debate on the condition of Ireland would end by Friday next, that the House might be ready to consider the question of Irish reform.

CHARLES GILPIN, member from the borough of Northampton, has given notice of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

Government Purchase of Telegraphs.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

Mr. G. W. HUNT, M. P., who resigned his seat when he went into the Cabinet, has been reelected from Northamptonshire. He will soon bring a bill before Parliament for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraphs in the Kingdom.

Offer of Pardon to Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

It is reported that the Fenian prisoners who were captured recently at Dungarvan were offered their pardons, on condition that they would give their parole to leave the Kingdom. It is further reported that the prisoners unanimously refused to assent to this proposition.

A double guard has been placed around Newgate, where Messrs. BURKE, CASEY and SHAW are confined.

Their trials have been set down for next month.

FRANCE.

Discussion of the Press Bill.

PARIS, Saturday, March 7.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the law for the regulation of the press was again under consideration. The clause forbidding private allusion was adopted by a large majority, after a short debate.

The clause which subjects persons connected with the public journals to forfeiture of their electoral rights as punishment for certain offences, has been rejected by a decisive vote.

Ministerial Appointment.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

Marquis PEPOLI, formerly French Minister to Russia, has been appointed to Great Britain in the same capacity.

AUSTRIA.

Necessity for Friendly Relations with the European Powers.

VIENNA, Sunday, March 8.

The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, in reply to a Magyar delegation, which waited upon him with an address, said he fully realized the importance of preserving friendly relations with all the European Powers, and especially with the King of Italy.

Election in Memphis, Tenn.—Policeman shot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, March 7.

The election in this county to-day resulted in the defeat of the Democrats by an estimated majority of from 500 to 1,000.

Policeman JOHN GEAR, while attempting last night to arrest some burglars, was shot in the leg, and so severely wounded as to necessitate amputation of the limb.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, March 8.

The election yesterday resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The election was comparatively quiet.

Mayor LEFTWICH in the morning addressed a note to Major DAVIS, commanding the post, requesting troops to prevent the negroes from coming in from the country to vote.

Major DAVIS declined to grant the request, saying he had been notified by the Superintendent of the Police that he had taken all the precautions necessary to carry out the plan suggested by the Mayor.

News from the Northwest—Navigation on the Missouri River—Severe Snow Storm—Indian Council.

ST LOUIS, Sunday, March 8.

Dispatches from Omaha say the Missouri River is open to that point and steamers have arrived at Council Bluffs.

A severe snow-storm occurred at Denver and Cheyenne, and along the Pacific Railroad as far east as Fort Kearney, on Thursday and Friday last. The railroad is blocked up by the drifts, which in some places are four feet deep. No trains have reached Omaha since Friday.

Reports from Fort Laramie say that several thousand Indians are gathering in that neighborhood, to hold a council with the Peace Commissioners. They insist upon the abandonment of the Powder River country by the Government, but they appear to be more friendly than they were last Fall.

Wife-Murder in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, March 8.

A most horrible murder occurred in this city yesterday afternoon. WM. KRIEL, a butcher, seized his wife by the throat, threw her violently upon the floor, and drawing a six-barreled revolver, fired, the ball entering just above the left ear, causing her death almost instantly.

KRIEL then placed the pistol to his own head and fired, the ball glancing and inflicting a slight wound. At this moment the sister of Mrs. KRIEL entered the apartment, whereupon KRIEL again discharged the pistol at his own head and ran, but was captured after a short chase.

The cause assigned for the crime was that Mrs. KRIEL, having received inhuman treatment at the hands of her husband, had gone to live temporarily with her mother. KRIEL met her at her mother's residence yesterday, and becoming enraged with her killed her.

Incendiary Fire at Saco, Me.

SACO, Me., Sunday, March 8.

An incendiary fire here last night destroyed HILL's market-house, LIBBY's barber-shop, Dr. GRANT's drug-store, Drs. SNOW and LIBBY's offices, and GURNEY's grocery-store. Loss $10,000. Mr. GURNEY is insured for $1,200 in the National Insurance Company of Boston. There are no other insurances on property destroyed.

Projected Encounter Between English Pugilists.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 8.

ALLEN and PICKETT, two English pugilists, gave a sparring exhibition here Saturday night, at which MCCOOLE had a set-to with ALLEN, during which the latter hit the former nine times in the face. After the exhibition a number of the fancy adjourned to LOONEY's saloon, where the matter was talked over, and bets freely offered that ALLEN could whip MCCOOLE. They were immediately taken by MCCOOLE and his friends, and a match was arranged for $1,000 a side and $300 put up on the spot. The contest will be fought on the 17th of March within fifty miles of St. Louis. Many of MCCOOLE's backers in the Coburn match strongly protest against the arrangement with ALLEN, and some charge that it was got up in the interest of COBURN in the hope that MCCOOLE might be disabled in some way, and prevented from appearing in the great battle in May. Much excitement has existed among the fancy to-day, and it is said to-night that MCCOOLE has been prevailed upon by his friends and backers to withdraw his match with ALLEN for the present. But he will challenge him to fight for $2,000 or upward, one or three months after his battle with COBURN.

Temperance Meeting at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, March 8.

A large Temperance meeting took place here to-night. The great temperance revival which commenced here over a year ago, continues with much vigor. Fifty persons signed the pledge to-night. One-half of the firemen of the city are members of the Father Matthew Temperance Society.

Express Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 8.

Major's Express office in Belleville, Illinois, was robbed on Friday night of $2,600.

Fire at Carondelet, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 8.

A fire in Carondelet, six miles below this city, on Saturday night, destroyed several thousand dollar's worth of property.

Democratic Success at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sunday, March 8.

The municipal election here yesterday resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket.

Detention of the Nestorian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 7.

The steamship *Nestorian*, which was to have sailed to-day, is still detained for the Canadian mails.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 8.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SECRETARY STANTON.

The legal proceedings which the President was to institute so promptly to test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act are no longer heard of. All effort in that direction seems suspended. His Excellency probably finds the legal proceedings in the Senate affecting his tenure of office too closely to give him much time to contest the tenure of any other office. The Secretary of War has been patiently awaiting the expected *quo warranto*, but it has not yet appeared, and in all probability will not. Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, of New-York, member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, who was retained by the Secretary to appear for him in case these proceedings were instituted, left for home last night.

The statement has been made that the President will transact all his business with the Secretary of War through his *ad interim* appointee, has no significance beyond the ornamental presence of Gen. THOMAS at the Cabinet meetings, which he has been attending for the past week. The result will be very harmless, and is not at all likely to lead to a conflict, since nobody recognizes him but the President, and he has none of the property or archives of the Department within his reach, nor would a requisition for money by him be honored at the Treasury.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House Impeachment Committee is continuing its investigations of the charges before it, and has subpœnaed the stenographers who reported the speeches of the President during his Western tour, as well as his famous 22d of February speech. It will be remembered that the reports printed of the latter differed widely from each other.

THE CASE OF GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. HANCOCK in renewing his request to be relieved from command assigns no other reasons beyond those which accompanied his protest to Gen. GRANT with regard to the case of the New-Orleans Councilmen, wherein he stated that a proper sense of self-respect must compel him to ask to be relieved from command in case his action was overruled. This last request reached Gen. GRANT on Friday, and has been laid before the President for his action. It is probable that Gen. HANCOCK's request will be denied, owing chiefly to the impossibility of obtaining an officer of the proper rank to succeed him.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 8.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Gen. VAN WYCK will in a few days submit to the House of Representatives his report in regard to the whisky frauds, which he, as a member of the Committee having this subject in charge, examined into previous to the commencement of the present Session of Congress. His report will detail the nature and extent of the frauds, the manner in which they are perpetrated, the loss to the Government thereby, and to what extent Federal officials are connected with them. Gen. VAN WYCK will in his report recommend a reduction of the tax in whisky to fifty cents per gallon to be collected at the still where produced, and the quantity produced and amount of tax to be collected to be ascertained by estimating the capacity of the still.

THE YIELD OF PRECIOUS METALS.

In a recent publication from J. ROSS BROWN's report of the entire products of the precious metals since 1848, the yield of Nevada is estimated at $90,000,000. This was unintentionally omitted. Including this amount, the entire production is reported at $1,255,000,000.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The report of the President of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, for the year ending with December last, states that there is a Central Branch of the Asylum at Dayton, Ohio; an Eastern Branch near Augusta, Me., and a Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wis. The institution during the last year supported or aided 1,867 partially or totally disabled volunteer soldiers, and the average expense for subsistence of those in the asylums did not exceed the sum of thirty-three cents per day. The out-door relief amounted to nearly $10,000.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Absorbing Topic and Event—The Chief Justice and Mr. Howard's Committee—The Story of Their Differences—Partisan Character of the Action of Democratic Senators.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

Impeachment is all-absorbing. Around it centers the attention of all the people, and the future action of the Government depends upon it. Hence nearly everything but the routine business in the several Departments is at a stand-still. The sources of information outside of Congress seem almost dried up. Nothing is being done because of impeachment. Few or no appointments are made or confirmed because of impeachment. The list of applications has sensibly decreased because of impeachment. Even the important business of Congress seems dwarfed into insignificance by this overshadowing event, the impeachment. It is, at last, the only thing that fills the galleries of either House; reconstruction has sunk beneath notice; rhetoric and eloquence on any other subject are wasted upon empty benches; the finances, the currency and the taxation trouble only, the indefatigable ways and means, and the Special Commissioner; everywhere, in every one's mouth it is, "Well, how goes on the Impeachment?" Nothing else is noticeable; neither the price of coal, nor the budding of the crocuses in the Capitol grounds, nor the coming of Arkansas quietly back into the fold of the Union next week or the week after—"IMPEACHMENT" is the shadow and the substance of our daily life—the thing to think of, speak of, and write of—and nothing else seems of the slightest consequence.

The trial has fairly begun; the Court is fully organized; the summons is in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and will be served upon the President before this ink is dry; the Senate, thanks to their sense of propriety, have put a muzzle upon their own mouths, and have solemnly agreed not to speak more than ten minutes upon any question, and then only when the galleries are cleared for secret deliberation. One week is allowed for the appearance of the President; ten days is the time talked of for preparing his answer and plea to the articles. It is believed his counsel will ask at least thirty. The trial will last two weeks, if it proceeds regularly without variation from the rules adopted, from the time the answer of the accused is made. At all events, it seems likely now to be over before the 20th of April.

For three days past Washington air has been thick with rumors of a serious difference of opinion, amounting, some confidently say, to almost a rupture, between the Chief Justice and the Senate Select Committee on Impeachment, who have framed the rules and initiated all the preliminary work thus far. Before deciding upon the rules, Senator HOWARD, who is the head and front of the offending Committee, called upon the Chief Justice, informally for consultation about the rules. During this interview it was developed that the Chief Justice held to widely different views concerning his participation in the trial than those entertained by the Committee — he going so far as to claim the right of giving the casting-vote on any question that might require it — in other words, that all the powers devolved by the Constitution upon the Vice-President in any other impeachment trial devolved upon the Chief Justice when called upon to act as presiding officer. Mr. HOWARD dissented from this, but promised that before the rules were presented for action in the Senate the Chief Justice should have an opportunity of examining them. This was not done. Hence the letter which was read Wednesday morning, and which many thought out of place, but which was really intended by Mr. CHASE to remind the Senate that he had not been consulted, and that he claimed the right to be before final action on the rules was had. From this grew more bad blood. The Senate Committee, to notify the Chief Justice that his services would be required on Thursday to organize the Court, called upon him Wednesday night and asked his presence. Mr. CHASE urged the necessity of finishing the MCARDLE case, then in the last stages of argument, and asked if the organization could not be postponed one day; that as it was then proposed to name Tuesday next as the return day, that Monday might be named instead, which would save the delay. Next morning he stated these reasons more pointedly, in a note to the Committee, and went to the Supreme Court at eleven. By this time Mr. HOWARD and some of the other Senators began to "get their backs up." The Chief Justice was contumacious; he was attempting to dictate to the Senate; he had nothing to do but to comply with the demand of the Senate; he must not be allowed to delay the trial—they said, and the hot-blooded Mr. CHANDLER suggested that the same remedy could be applied to a Chief Justice as to a President. The Committee, of which Mr. POMEROY was chairman, again waited on Mr. CHASE, then upon the Bench, who, finding that the Senate would not postpone the organization, to accommodate him or any one else, promptly ordered a recess of the Court, proceeded to the Senate, and took his seat. But the Chief Justice, who deserves the credit of yielding gracefully, had a partial return for the discourtesy of Mr. HOWARD, in the manner in which the Senate sustained his ruling, yesterday, on the appeal of Mr. DRAKE, seconded by HOWARD, from the decision that the Senate not yet being organized as a Court, the rules adopted for the Court were not applicable; and subsequently, too, when he carried one of the points made in his letter of Wednesday, that the rules adopted by the Senate should be re-adopted by the Court before they could govern it. The Senate gracefully conceded this, and re-adopted the rules without a division. From these circumstances have arisen all manner of absurd stories about the position of the Chief Justice on Impeachment, and some inconsiderate friends of the President have been guilty of claiming him as certain to oppose the proceedings from beginning to end. Never were they more mistaken. So far as the Chief Justice is concerned, his action will be certain to partake of the same judicial fairness and non-partizan character as is exhibited by him upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Speaking of the partisan character of the proceedings, I am led to remind the Democrats that after the votes in the Senate yesterday, the gentlemen who live in glass houses must not throw any more stones at the Republicans. On every vote yesterday the Democrats voted as partisans, while on the only yea and nay vote had, the Republicans did not. The Democrats voted against the regular procedure as required by the rules at every stage, and they finally ended with voting against the issue of the summons, as required by the 24th rule.

It seems probable now that the case will be formally opened about the 23d or 25th inst.

CYMON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Spiritual Wives* By **WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON**. (London, **HURST & BLACKETT**; Philadelphia, J. B. **LIPPINCOTT** & Co.) We own to feelings of surprise and regret that a respectable American publishing house should reproduce a work of this character—a work which has met with emphatic condemnation in every critical journal in England, with the single exception of the London *Athenæum*, (edited by Mr. **DIXON**,) in which it has been "puffed" with an effrontery at once ludicrous and disgraceful. Instead of accepting the common verdict of the critical world as a rebuke, which, if unjust, the world itself will set right in time, Mr. **DIXON** blows his own trumpet all the louder, as if in the hope of overpowering the noise of adverse voices and persuading the public that his own estimate of his book is the popular one. After a very careful perusal of *Spiritual Wives*, we are constrained to side with the least favorable of the author's critics, and to condemn the book as one that ought never to have seen the light. There was no necessity for its appearance. The matters of which it treats belong in the category of moral nuisances to be endured in silence so long as the inscrutable patience of Heaven suffers them to exist, and then permitted to sink into the oblivion which must be the final doom of all unclean things. The less said of them the better. Mr. **DIXON** holds a different opinion. He appears to delight and revel in subjects which most people instinctively avoid, and affects a jaunty, flippant style of writing that betrays an astonishing want of moral sensibility.

A London contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, advises Mr. **DIXON** to change the title of his book to "Religious Concubines." The witty suggestion conveys a very just criticism, and truthfully indicates the character of this precious production. Mr. **DIXON** appears to have ransacked the whole range of free-love literature to find material for his book. The pietistic aberrations of the German pastor, **WILHELM EBEL**, and his amiable and confiding flock; the coarser, materialistic rebellion of the English "Lampeter Brethren" against the marriage laws and usages of society; the disgusting practices of the Oneida Communists and of the Mormons;—all these, and many other sources, have been laid under contribution by Mr. **DIXON**. He appears to have a vulture's eye for moral carrion; and not content to enjoy it alone, must needs drag it into the presence of decent people and invite them to share it with him.

Were any sincere moral purpose apparent in his book, Mr. **DIXON** might indeed have been convicted of bad taste and misjudgment in the choice and management of his materials; but he would not have been held answerable to the grave charge of pandering to prurient tastes, which now lies at his door. He seems himself to have had a suspicion of this; and accordingly every now and then interrupts his narrative with highly moral reflections and most virtuous sentiments, to show how thoroughly he disapproves (in print) what he evidently so thoroughly enjoys. But the mask is too transparent to deceive even the most careless reader. Mr. **DIXON** wrote *Spiritual Wives* partly because he liked the subject and partly because he knew it would take with a very large class of readers. He naturally wanted to make a book that would sell, and was not over-nice as to its character, provided it answered that end. That he calculated rightly is evident from the fact that *Spiritual Wives* has already reached a third edition in England and a second in this country.

We have no disposition to write an extended review of Mr. **DIXON**'s book; and our object is merely to express with emphasis our disapproval of the work, both as regards the subject-matter and the style of treatment. The author deserves to be excluded from decent society until he has been through a course of moral quarantine, and purified from the taint of questionable associations; and as we close the book and toss it aside, we half suspect that his readers ought to share the same treatment.

—*Siege Artillery in the Campaigns Against Richmond, with notes on the Fifteen-inch Gun, &c.* By Brig.-Gen. **HENRY L. ABBOT**, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers. (New-York: D. **VAN NOSTRAND**.) No technical book published since the war and relating to the material of the army, is of more value to the military student than this clear as well as analytical account of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. In addition to its account of the guns, amunition and projectile used by the Union forces, it contains a very complete statement of the rifled artillery and projectile used by the Confederate army. The value of the work is enhanced by the introduction of finely executed lithographic drawings of all the various forms of rifled projectiles used on both side. The ordnance and ammunition made in England for the Confederates receives particular notice. An astonishing variety of rifled projectiles appears to have been used during the progress of the war and in this branch the artillery service seems to have been one grand experiment from beginning to end, uniformity and simplicity being hardly reached even at the close of the struggle. The subject of vertical fire, *i. e.*, mortar practice, is dwelt on at length by the author, who attaches great importance to this species of ordnance. This portion of the treatise merits close study on the part of the artillerist, as it brings into prominent notice a species of attack and defence that by more than one eminent authority has been regarded as almost obsolete. It would seem from Gen. **ABBOT**'s arguments that mortars should again form an important portion of an artillery park. The calculations on the trajectory of the fifteen-inch shot in relation to its ricochet, cannot fail to be exceedingly valuable to those artillerists who are interested in the capabilities of large smooth-bore ordnance. A chapter is devoted to earthworks, a means of defence which played a part in our war unexampled even before Sevastopol.

—*Life of Maximilian I.*—By **FREDERIC HALL**. (New-York: **JAMES MILLER**.) "One of His Majesty's legal advisers," Mr. **HALL** appends to his name, and we give him the benefit of the claim, the poor Ex-Emperor, at least, being out of position to gainsay it. In the multitude of counselors there was *not* wisdom in his case. This is a compact, entertaining and useful record of **MAXIMILIAN**'s adventures in Mexico, written strongly from the Austrian point of view, and going far, by its enthusiasm, to counteract the impression which a reader would get from the hideous effigy of the Emperor which forms the title-page. It may be recommended as a tolerably condensed account of the events of that disastrous attempt in Mexico, and its sketch of "poor Carlota" adds to its interest.

—*Sense.* By **BRICK POMEROY**. (New-York: **CARLETON**.) *Nonsense.* By **BRICK POMEROY**. (New-York: **CARLETON**.) Here are two books, one partly funny and partly serious, and the other partly serious and partly funny, by Mr. **POMEROY**, the well-known editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, who for some mysterious reason has a weakness for the nickname of "Brick." There have been worse books published, with more pretence.

—*David Copperfield.* **HURD & HOUGHTON** have added this work to their Riverside edition of **CHARLES DICKENS**' novels. It is in two volumes, handsomely printed, and profusely illustrated from designs by several eminent artists.

—*The Republic of Liberia.* Compiled by G. S. **STOCKWELL**. (New-York: A. S. **BARNES** & Co.) Mr. **STOCKWELL** is not entitled to much commendation for the manner in which he has put this book together. The history and statistics of Liberia are jumbled together in the most extraordinary manner with addresses, essays and speeches relating to the Republic, so that it is almost impossible to obtain a clear notion of the subject of the book. The want of a map also seriously detracts from the value of the work as a manual for schools.

IMPEACHMENT.

Calm of the Public Mind Regarding Impeachment—Business Men Satisfied—Congress Not a "Fragment"—Question of Constitutional Tests to be Settled—No Arbiter—Johnson's Motives not Available—Ohio Convention.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

There is one fact which has astonished more people in this country than any other. It is that the President can be impeached; the highest tribunal in the world summoned for his trial, the administration about to be overturned, and all the principles of Republican Government put to the test; and yet the country moves on quietly without noise, or outbreak, or confusion. The people who are astonished, however, are not the mass of the people who are accustomed to obey law, or look up to Congress or the law-making power; but your fiery politicians, who think that if they don't have their way the world will go to pieces. It has ever been thus. It is ever the fly on the wheel who thinks he is in revolution. The wheel was made to go round, and my advice to the fly is, that if he don't like it, to get off. It is evident from the speech of your Mr. **BROOKS** and **WOODWARD**, of Pennsylvania, and the articles in hundreds of newspapers, that they thought the country was going into an earthquake or a tornado forthwith. One person in Philadelphia proposed to hang all the Republicans in that city. Probably he would be the first person, in the event of an outbreak, to whom that sort of justice would be administered. The people of this country don't want any whirlpools or tornados. They stand in no need of them. They decided Mr. **JOHNSON**'s case solemnly and deliberately, in 1866. If Mr. **JOHNSON** had one iota of common sense, or one sentiment of public decency, he would have submitted to the decision of the people, and at once united with Congress in settling the great question of the day. He did not, and must abide the consequences. His impeachment when he removed **STANTON** was a matter of course, and the wonder over it did not last as long as a common newspaper sensation. But behind this lies another fact, which every public man should take notice of: it is that the great business public actually felt a relief when impeachment came. It had been recognized as a fact, though not often spoken out, except by men like **WENDELL PHILLIPS**, that **JOHNSON** really was an obstruction to the peace, safety and business of the country. Hence, when there was a prospect of removing the difficulty or settling the question, the great business public felt relieved.

In Impeachment some important questions are likely to be settled; and it is time they were. One of them has already come up, when **GARRETT DAVIS** of Kentucky, objected to the Court of Impeachment because ten States were not represented, and Congress was a fragment. He was rebuked by Mr. **BAYARD** of Delaware, and on his motion got two votes, **DAVIS** and **MCCREERY** of Kentucky! Kentucky remains an island, and the Democrats are not all insane by a great way.

Mr. **JOHNSON** has himself raised another point, in his letter of Feb. 22, to Congress, which it is certainly important to have settled.

> "In the present instance I have appealed, or sought to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me, to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands."

Here Mr. **JOHNSON** appeals to the Supreme Court as a "final arbiter", and acknowledges that he has deliberately violated a law, constitutionally enacted, in order that it may be tested before the "final arbiter!" And this is the apology set up for him. I should be glad to be informed and will take that information kindly, what article section, line or tittle of the Constitution made any "final arbiter" between the President and Congress? I should be glad to know why Congress is not as much a final arbiter as either President or Courts. Observe this is not a question of person or property between Jones and Smith, but a question between two co-ordinate branches of the Government. Where is the final arbiter between those branches? There is none but the people. But let us lay that by. Suppose the Court is an arbiter, in the same way that other courts adjudicate on law and Constitutions. Let us look at it. Has Gov. **FENTON** a right to violate one of the most important laws of New-York to test its constitutionality? Has any citizen a right to violate any statute of New-York, and be excused because he wants to test it? Has any man a right to murder an officer in enforcing a statute which is subsequently pronounced unconstitutional, on the plea of self-defence? Do the lives and offices of the police of New-York rest on that slender foundation? So far as the removal of **STANTON** goes, there is no room for more than two sides. Those who don't admit the rights of any man to violate laws to test them have no alternative but condemnation. We shall have then another great point settled in the judgment of the Court of Impeachments.

I shall not touch the merits of Mr. **JOHNSON**'s conduct or intentions. It seems to me that his friends will gain little by appealing to good intentions. Look at his whole career in the two years, from the 22d of February, 1866, to the 22d of February, 1868. What can be gained from such a review of his conduct in favor of his good intentions, his patriotic motives or his upright conduct? But I shall say nothing on this point. Far be it from me, if I had the power, to excite prejudice or feeling against the President. The transgressor cannot have my sympathy, but he always has my compassion. In the autumn life we look more calmly, I hope more righteously, on the infirmities of human nature. But in the trial of public men it is the interest of a nation, and not compassion for human nature, which we must regard. Even an innocent man may be deposed if the necessities of the country require. The Court of Impeachments will no doubt regard all these things be conducted with dignity and fairness, and be satisfactory to the candid judgment of the nation.

In the influence of impeachment on parties, I think many persons will be as much mistaken as they were in the idea that it would make a great commotion. Neither party will be materially benefited or injured by it. We have far greater questions to settle than those concerning Mr. **JOHNSON**, and the nation will soon begin to discuss and settle them. The Democrats cannot make a martyr of Mr. **JOHNSON** unless they make him their candidate; and that they will take care not to do. In fine, whatever is the issue of impeachment, it must soon drop out of view and be absorbed in the great stream of current national politics.

Yesterday the largest State Convention which probably ever met in Ohio nominated **GRANT** and **WADE** for President and Vice-President, and pronounced against the conduct of Mr. **JOHNSON**. It is evident that **GRANT**'s controversy with **JOHNSON**, and **JOHNSON**'s conduct and impeachment, have consolidated the Republican Party, and that in party politics is a great point. There is no want of zeal, or fervor, or determination. It will be a very different campaign this year in Ohio from what it was in 1867. No side questions of any sort will disturb the decision on national questions, and it will be a sort of a man we have not heard of yet who can prevent **GRANT** from carrying the entire West. If that be so, Congress will be carried also, and its policy established. For myself, I do not expect to be much excited about the matter. I don't believe that human happiness depends on voting, and if this Republic continue, (as I pray it may,) it will depend far more on the virtues of the people than it will on electing any particular man to the Presidency.

A **VETERAN OBSERVER**.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Retirement of Lord Derby—Aspirants to the Premiership—The Irish Question—The Abolition of Church Rates—American Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

It is now nearly a month ago since I wrote to you concerning probable changes in the Ministry, and the future Premiership. The papers here have only just begun to take up the question, and therefore it may be said to have been discussed simultaneously in the **NEW-YORK TIMES** and the *Times* of London. It is a subject which we are not likely to lose sight of for some time to come. Little by little the Premier's health has been failing him, and his spirited and courageous attempts last session to conquer his hereditary malady, and appear in his place in the House of Lords in spite of it, only made clearer the fact that his day of power was nearly over. I saw him when he made his last speech for the session in the House of Lords, and shall not easily forget his pale and worn aspect, or the change which had come over his style of speaking. He was clear, vigorous and fluent as ever—but the old dash and sparkle were gone. This week, as you will perhaps notice, the *Times* here wound up his career for him in a manner which took the town by surprise. It was a strange article, speaking of Lord **DERBY** all through in the past tense—he *was* a classical scholar, and was fond of horses, and so on; and the praise which it bestowed on the Premier was awkward and artificial. There is no doubt that this premature biography has evoked a good deal of public sympathy for Lord **DERBY**—but I suppose we may conclude that this was not the object the writer of the article had in view. In fact, his purpose is probably only known to the higher powers connected with your contemporary.

But, although Lord **DERBY** is happily yet alive—not having sufficient reverence for the opinion of the *Times* to die for the sake of its consistency—it is pretty certain that he has determined to withdraw from the leadership of his party. I wrote to you concerning this fact several weeks ago, when it was only whispered about in one or two quarters which are generally correctly informed. Now, however, it is matter of conversation among every class in the country. The question which anxiously occupies the attention of the other members of the Ministry, is the vital one, who shall be the new Premier? The Press has unanimously pronounced in favor of Mr. **DISRAELI**; but I retain the opinion I have already expressed, that it does not suit that wary gentleman's purpose to take the chief place of office at present. Circumstances may arise to cause him to accept it; he may have no alternative; but he will not be Premier yet if he can help it. It answers his purpose better to let some one else take the principal responsibility of the great revolution which he is making in the Tory Party. He can work best behind a dummy; and another dummy he will have at the head of the Ministry if he can get one. But I venture to predict that among the other changes which have been produced by the late democratic movements there is this one—that no more dummy Prime Ministers would be tolerated by Parliament or the people. The day is gone by for that sort of thing. Depend upon it, the clever commoner and not the aristocratic donkey is coming forward to the front line. The lower classes still fawn upon the tupper—your tradesman still tries to palm off trashy wares upon you under the pretence that Lord This and Lady That deal with him, and he is immensely staggered when you ask him what is that to do with you? But all the same, the Lords are going by the board. The middle class are outnumbered, too—and serve them well right. They did not know how to look after their interests, and the Potters and Beales are riding on their backs. The time when a Ministry was thought a very good one if it had six Dukes in it, (seven, with the Commander-in-Chief, as the present Ministry has,) is slipping fast away. As for picking out one of those Dukes to be Prime Minister, in order that Mr. **DISRAELI** may play a surer game behind his back, it would be folly even to attempt it.

This move, however, is really said to be in Mr. **DISRAELI**'s mind. He does not make many confidants, you may be sure, but at a crisis like this it is scarcely possible that his sentiments should not be seen into by his more intimate colleagues. And it is understood that he is in no hurry for the Premiership, and that he is not willing to see Lord **STANLEY** take his father's place. You will not be surprised at this latter fact, if you recollect that Lord **STANLEY** is of a liberal turn of mind; that his impulses are frank and open, and that he would be likely to interfere with almost all Mr. **DISRAELI**'s tortuous and underhand "developments" of policy. These two men would never get on together if the sincere one were put into the commanding position, and had to settle the course of the party. As it is, Lord **STANLEY** is chiefly responsible for his own department—the Foreign Office—and probably he is rarely consulted on preliminary questions of policy, except in the gravest cases. But make him Prime Minister, and Mr. **DISRAELI** could not well act independently of him, and certainly could not act in defiance of his wishes or opinions. Therefore, Mr. **DISRAELI** does not want to change Lord **DERBY** for his son.

Whom, then, does he wish to have? It is said the Duke of Richmond, who is now President of the Board of Trade, consequently a member of the Cabinet. What recommendations has this nobleman for the post of chief over the councils of this nation? I will tell you in a few words. He bears seven titles of nobility, among them a French one, the Duke of Aubigny. He has royal blood in his veins, for the first Duke was an illegitimate son of **CHARLES** the Second, by that worthy female, the Duchess of Portsmouth, the favorite mistress of the King. The old story used to run that the Duchess had admitted to Lord Chancellor **COWPER** that the King had been poisoned at her house in a dish of chocolate—but now that is discredited, and as we see, the Duchess' descendants hold place and power in England. Then, the Duke of Richmond has three palatial residences—the one at Goodwood being well known to every one who has made a tour in this little island.

But, you will say, you set out to tell us of the qualifications of the Duke for the office of Prime Minister, and now you run off into a lot of stuff about titles and pedigree! Nevertheless, I *have* told you his qualifications—you see them all before you. In this "stuff" of titles, &c., rests the Duke's claim to preferment. He is otherwise not a noteworthy man in any way—a thin reed for a Ministry to lean upon. Mr. **DISRAELI** wants him as a tool, and what is the word that most obviously rhymes with tool? Well, in that simple word you have the other part of the noble and portly Royal Duke's character. Such a transaction would have been easy formerly. But now it would be dangerous. Mr. **DISRAELI** will have to be Premier, or see his Ministry laughed at. After all, what does it matter? Next year, with a Reformed House of Commons, does any one suppose the Tories can remain in office? Mr. **DISRAELI** may, it is true, anticipate all that even the Radicals can demand. He can, as it were, take the bread out of their very mouths—throw away principle after principle, and beat Mr. **BRIGHT** with his own weapons. But is this all? Far from it. There are the good things of office—the loaves and fishes, and the Radicals are getting hungry again for them, and must have them soon. There are many mouths to fill, some new and some old. The fresh men who come in next year will be eager to jump into the shoes of a Tory office-holder—and *that* will be the "crucial test" (to borrow the slang of the day) of Radical and Conservative opinions. The best thing that could happen for Mr. **DISRAELI** would be that Lord **DERBY** should "hold on" until the end of the session. Then, no one would think of asking him to resign. At present the probabilities of the future point to this: Mr. **DISRAELI**, *Premier*—a thing altogether incredible, and even to the last degree absurd, less than a couple of years ago.

THE IRISH QUESTION AND ITS REVIEWERS.

The House of Commons has agreed to the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in Ireland for another year, and two pamphlets, important from the positions of the writers, have followed quickly after. The one is by Lord **RUSSELL**, the other by **JOHN STUART MILL**—both on the state of Ireland, but animated by very opposite views. Lord **RUSSELL**'s is a somewhat prosy and feeble review of past legislation in Irish affairs, combined with some recommendations for the future. The sum of the reforms which he advises is, abolition of the Irish Church and compensation to tenants for all the improvements they may make in the lands which they have had under cultivation. Your readers will doubtless see at once the drift of the latter suggestion. Hitherto, a tenant might be sent from his farm because he would not pay an increased rent for it, and all the improvements which he had effected, in drainage and the like, went to the benefit of the landlord. All the tenant's own money and trouble had been expended for the improvement of the landlord's property, and then he might be turned out at six months' notice. (For, although people sometimes talk in America of evictions as if a man could be turned out of house and home at a moment's notice, yet by law it is absolutely necessary that six months' notice of a demand for increased rent should be given, and *no eviction* can be carried out until another *six months' warning* has been received by the tenant.)

Lord **RUSSELL**, then, would pass an act which would enable an ejected tenant to recover the value of his improvements. But, in the face of well-known Fenian announcements that what they want is "Ireland for the Irish," can it be supposed that these reforms would satisfy the disaffected portion of the Irish people? No—they will be satisfied with nothing less than the withdrawal of the English altogether from this portion of the kingdom. Mr. **MILL**, who leads what may, without any exaggeration, be called the party of revolution, is for one of two courses—either give the tenant the land which he now holds, at a fixed rent, and let him be absolute owner, or give up Ireland to those who demand it. To argue the questions thus raised would require very much greater space than I can presume to occupy with this letter, but I may briefly mention the objection to the theory of fixity of tenure. Mr. **MILL** says (page 37) that under his plan "every farm not farmed by the proprietor would become the permanent holding of the existing tenant, who would pay either to the landlord or to the State the fixed rent which had been decided upon."

The just thing that would be likely to happen is that the tenant would underlet his farm to some one else at a higher price than he was paying for it to the Government, and thus a tyranny of small proprietors would gradually be established. If the country were divided into small holdings there would be general poverty, for a poor man has not the means of cultivating land, and he would always be in debt and misery.

But supposing that Mr. **MILL**'s scheme were carried into operation, would that satisfy Irishmen? Certainly not. What they say to the English people is simply—get out! Very well—we will not. Then is no reform to be attempted? On the contrary, let everything be done that can be done to remove all just and real causes of irritation from the minds of the Irish people. Let every semblance of injustice be taken away from them. After that, we must do as well as we can. As to a severance from England, Mr. **MILL** does not quite shut his eyes to the consequence. Irishmen will do well to think over the following words, which I hope you will allow me to quote direct from Mr. **MILL**'s pamphlet:

> "Let it not be supposed that I should regard either an absolute or a qualified separation of the two countries, otherwise than as a dishonor to one and a serious misfortune to both. * * * That it would be greatly the worse even for Ireland, many Irishmen, even Irish Catholics, are probably still calm enough to perceive, if but good government can be had without it. The mere geographical situation of the two countries makes them far more fit to exist as one nation than as two. Not only are they more powerful for defence against a foreign enemy combined than separate, but, if separate, they would be a standing menace to one another. Parted at the present time and with their present feelings, the two islands would be, of all countries in Europe, those which would have the most hostile disposition toward one another. * * * * * * Ireland would have to create both a fleet and an army; and, after all that could be done, so oppressive would be her sense of insecurity, that she would probably be driven to compromise her newly acquired independence, and seek the protection of alliances with Continental Powers. From that moment she would, in addition to her own wars, be dragged into a participation in theirs. Were she to choose the smaller evil, and remain free from any permanent entanglement, all enemies of Great Britain would not the less confidently look forward to an Irish alliance, and to being allowed to use Ireland as a basis of attack against Great Britain. Ireland would probably become, like Belgium formerly, one of the battle-fields of European war; while she would be in not unreasonable fear lest England should anticipate the danger by herself occupying Ireland with a military force at every commencement of hostilities. On the part of England, the pacific character which English policy has assumed precludes any probability of aggressive war; but the ejected Irish higher classes (for ejected they could scarcely fail to be) would form an element hostile to Ireland on this side of the Irish Sea, which would be to the Irish Republic what the *émigrés* at Coblentz were to revolutionary France. In all this I am supposing that Ireland would succeed in establishing a regular and orderly government; but suppose that she failed? Suppose that she had to pass through an interval of partial anarchy first? What if there were a civil war between the Protestant and Catholic Irish, or between Ulster and the other provinces? Is it in human nature that the sympathies of England should not be principally with the English Protestant colony, and would not she either help that side, or be constantly believed to be on the point of helping it? * * * It may well be doubted if an independent Ireland could in any way give such effective support to any cause to which Ireland is attached, as by the forbearance and moderation which her presence in British councils imposes upon the Power which would be likeliest, in case of conflict, to lead the van of the contrary side. I see nothing that Ireland could gain by separation which might not be obtained by union, except the satisfaction which she is thought to prize, of being governed solely by Irishmen—that is, almost always by men with a strong party animosity against some part of her population; unless indeed the stronger party began its career of freedom by driving the whole of the weaker party beyond the seas. In return, Irishmen would be shut out from all positions in Great Britain, except those which can be held by foreigners. There would be no more Irish Prime Ministers, Irish Commanders-in-Chief, Irish Generals and Admirals in the British army and fleet. Not in Britain only, but in all Britain's dependencies—in India and the Colonies, Irishmen would henceforth be on the footing of strangers. The loss would exceed the gain, not only by calculation but in feeling."

In the above you see presented, by a man who advises us to give up Ireland if we cannot satisfy the people, a side of the question which calm and far-seeing statesmen, like Mr. **ROBINSON**, of Brooklyn, and Gen. **LOGAN**, never, I undertake to say, take the trouble to lay before Congress. It is a point of view which rational men would do well to think over. I do not ask Mr. **ROBINSON** to put himself to that inconvenience. But such a man as Mr. **COLFAX** might not be above borrowing a little information from **JOHN STUART MILL**.

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.

Mr. **GLADSTONE** has brought in a bill (passed a second time) which practically amounts to the abolition of Church rates. It is not opposed by the Tories—Lord **CRANBORNE** even has accepted it, lest, as he said, a worse thing should happen—and the bill is therefore likely to go through the House of Lords in safety. The provisions of the measure render every one free from Church rates, except those persons who voluntarily pay them. For example—if there are a hundred men in a parish who wish to support the Church by paying a rate, they may meet together and sign an agreement, and the rate will then be legal. But no one who does not, of his own accord, enter into such an agreement, is liable to pay the rate, and they cannot be sued in a court of justice. It is virtual abolition, leaving, however, churchmen open to pay or not, as they please. Of course, it is not yet certain what the Lords will do in the matter, but this bill is more likely to pass than any other which has been brought forward, and so *voluntaryism* will soon be the rule in England.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

There have been two election contests pending this week; one is just decided, the other is not. Mr. **BERESFORD HOPE**, rich man, builder of churches, and principal proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, was, until lately, member for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. He desired, however, to represent the University of Cambridge instead, and put up for that seat. He is likely to be elected. For Stoke there has been a hard fight between Mr. **KELLY** (Liberal) and Mr. **CAMPBELL** (Conservative.) The former was returned by a majority of 79—so the Government loses another vote.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Spectator* of to-day, referring to the rejection by the Alabama Convention of the new Constitution, remarks:

> "For our own part, we believe that the military government of the South for a term of years long enough to let a new generation of voters attain political influence, would be the wisest of all policies for the Union."

It also gives the following account of the way in which the measure was lost. I should much like to see the statement sifted under the light of information and opinion in America:

> "The defeat of the Alabama Constitution was due to the provision that a majority of the registered electors must vote on the ratification. The whites sedulously kept themselves and their negro servants from the poll. Eighty thousand whites abstained from voting, and by sending patrols round the county boundaries and resolutely forbidding the negroes to leave the plantations, they secured the absence of a majority from the poll. And in this way the Constitution was lost."

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Prof. Goldwin Smith on Our Political Affairs—Impeachment—Negro Suffrage and Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of the Manchester Examiner & Times:

It is natural that the eyes of all the friends of free institutions, and of all who have faith in human progress, should be turned with anxiety to the present state of affairs in the United States.

For anxiety there is ground, but for despondency, or even for doubt of the issue, none. Every great revolution is inevitably followed by a reaction, in which, for the time, the revolution seems to be canceled, and its fruits to be lost. Our own great revolution of the seventeenth century was followed by the Restoration. Even the petty revolution of 1832 was followed by the Palmerstonian era, which has consigned the nation for the moment to the domination of political sharpers. In France, where, eighty years ago, despotism and sacerdotalism seemed to have breathed their last, both are now again in the ascendant, and over the graves of **TURGOT**, **MIRABEAU** and **BARNAVE** sits enthroned a military monarchy, more absolute, more degrading, more closely allied, in spite of its own atheism, with the priesthood; and, alas! far more powerful and deeply rooted than the monarchy of Louis XVI. The Italians will be fortunate if their failure to extend the revolution to Rome does not prove the commencement of a similar relapse. To every student of history reaction is the most familiar of phenomena; and even those who have never studied history know how, in their own lives, every unusual tension of the moral sinew is followed by proportionate relaxation. Weariness, disappointment, political infidelity, are the natural penalty for overstrained effort, hopes pitched too high, the enthusiasm which in the hour of battle raises common characters above their class. When I was last in America, toward the close of the civil war, I saw the swelling tide of national greatness marking a line which it will probably not touch again for half a century to come. At my return, a few months hence, I expect to see the receding wave, and the slime and filth left bare. But it will be the wave that I still see receding, not the tide.

The leaders of revolution are men formed by revolutions and instinct with revolutionary spirit. Revolution is to them the breath of life. They do not know its limits or perceive when the time is come for bringing it to a close. They do not see that, the war being over, the people long for repose, that the heart of each man turns from the fierce struggle of contending principles to his own vine and his own fig-tree. They strive, by inflammatory speeches and measures of violence, to spur enthusiasm again to the revolutionary pitch, and by so doing they increase and precipitate the reaction. The President, as I read the history of his government, is a traitor to his cause, and will stand forever in history branded with that name. But his impeachment was a measure which belonged to 1863, not to 1867. Whether legally defensible or not, it was morally and politically out of date, and could only tend to put the feelings of the mass of the people, weary of extremities and alarmed for the Constitution, on the President's side. A violent attack on the Supreme Court would infallibly have a similar effect.

The one great achievement of the civil war, that which alone was at once vital to America and of the deepest and most universal interest to humanity, remains unreversed, and will remain unreversed for ever. Slavery is dead, and will vex and pollute the world no more. Privilege, excited by the recent successes of the Democratic Party, may bend wistfully over the corpse of its old confederate, but it bends in vain. Supposing even that the restoration of slavery were possible in the nature of things, and supposing a complete moral apostacy of the American people, all Americans must be too strongly convinced that the social and political antagonism which inevitably arises between slave and free States is fatal to union ever to think of retracing their steps upon this question. If the graves of those who fell in the civil war did not bar the backward path in that direction, self-interest would. Slavery is dead, or only drags on a precarious existence in Cuba, where the United States may, in the last resort, put an end to it any day they please, by giving notice that she cannot be allowed any longer to make her American dependencies a focus of moral pestilence—a notice to which Spain could hardly fail at once to give ear.

Knowing this, we may regard with toleration and with patience the hesitation of the American people on the subject of negro suffrage. Not that, if I were an American, I should be opposed to that measure, or that I do not feel the force of the argument that in a country governed by popular suffrage the negro must have a vote to secure to him the rights of man. The language of the Southern Press is, indeed, terribly significant on this point. But I understand the hesitation. Firmly believing in the unity and ultimate equality of the whole human race, I cannot help seeing that at present the Anglo-Saxon and the negro are separated from each other almost by the whole diapason of humanity; that social fusion is scarcely possible; and that without social fusion political fusion is very difficult. My own melancholy conviction, I confess, still is, that the question between the two races brought together under an evil star will be solved only by their separation, and by the gradual migration of the bulk of the negroes to the southern part of the continent or to the West Indian Islands.

There is one element in the reaction with which I confess I positively sympathize. I have always derided the pretence that the conspiracy of the slaveowners to found a slave empire on the ruins of the Union was an application of the doctrine of State Right. But the doctrine of State Right itself has always seemed to me sound. I have always held that Federation, not centralized nationality, was the destined system of the New World—the only system by which the blessings of union could be extended to the communities of a whole continent, and reconciled with liberty, self-government, and independence of mind. The civil war in which the Federation was struggling for its existence, naturally produced a movement in the direction of centralized nationality, and placed it in the hands of the Central Government an almost dictatorial power, which **LINCOLN** was too honest to abuse. But I always thought that the time would come when, the temporary exigency being at an end, the honorable and loyal portion of the old Democratic Party would probably perform a useful function by preventing a transient dictatorship from becoming a permanent centralization.

For parties, as for men, it is better, so far as the purity of their character is concerned, to be in the house of mourning than in the house of feasting. Selfishness, intrigue and corruption gather round the victorious standard—even though it be the standard of the noblest and purest cause. The party which conquered in the civil war, and which, while the civil war was raging, showed a heroism and self-sacrifice which will be illustrious forever, has in the hour of triumph undergone the common doom. Its recent defeats must be regarded, I fear, to some extent as a just protest of the nation, not only against violence, but against dishonesty and corruption.

Again, the Republicans have committed the fault, common when a party is endeavoring to rally all possible supporters to its flag, of mixing up the grand issue with petty issues of other kinds. Especially, they have identified themselves with Protection. We must look with charity on the backwardness of the Americans to apprehend great economical truths, considering how recent our own enlightenment is; and we must bear in mind, moreover, that American protectionism is not only commercial but patriotic, and that British merchants who applauded the insolence of Lord **PALMERSTON** and abetted the builder of the *Alabama* have partly themselves to thank if prohibitory duties are now laid on their goods. But in America, as in Europe, Protection is a stone which must ultimately sink any party round the neck of which it is tied. I ventured some time ago to say that I saw symptoms of the growth of free trade opinion in the United States, and to predict that the principle of free trade would prevail there within ten years. I was not only rudely contradicted but derided for my abject ignorance by the London *Times*, which is at liberty to run down writers whom it dislikes, but which, if it is to be an influential commercial organ, ought in matters affecting commerce to keep some terms with truth. But now, I presume, even the London *Times* would allow that free trade is visibly gaining ground, and that the Republican Party having, unhappily, linked its fortunes to protection incurs thereby a political disadvantage, the weight of which will be increasing every day.

Had the Republican chiefs brought forward a rational, however thoroughgoing scheme of reconstruction, convinced the people that it was practicable, and pushed steadily forward toward its accomplishment, without entangling themselves in any other issues, or seeking any adventitious aid, they would probably have retained the full confidence of the nation, which would have seen in their ascendancy the best hope of terminating the revolution. But, as I have said before, the men produced by revolutions are revolutionists. They are enthusiasts, sometimes fanatics, sometimes really great moral leaders, but seldom statesmen.

After all, considering that this is but the morrow of a fearful civil war—considering what resentments, what passions, what tendencies to violence, what dislocations of old allegiances civil war leaves behind it, considering the intellectual fever, the chimerical visions and aspirations, the unsettlement of men's minds and associations which ensue—considering the inroads which military necessity always makes upon civil freedom and civil institutions—considering the commercial revulsion, which must needs follow an immense expenditure, and the unwonted burden of taxation, aggravated in the present case by fiscal and monetary errors—considering the desolate homes in which, now that the hour of enthusiastic effort and self-sacrifice is past, there remains only bitterness of heart—considering the death, at the most critical moment, of the one man who thoroughly deserved and possessed the confidence of the nation, and the conduct of his successor, which has complicated the struggle between union and disunion, with a struggle, almost as formidable, between the President and Congress—considering all this, I say, and considering also the vastness of the country, the diversity of races and interests, the tide of alien and half-barbarous emigration which is all the time flowing in, I believe reason will pronounce that free institutions in America have hitherto stood a strain such as no institutions have ever stood before, and that political science has found a new and more solid basis for social order than ever force or hereditary right presented in the good sense and law-loving instincts of an enfranchised and educated people.

The course of events seems still to point to the Presidency of Gen. **GRANT**. In revolutions men live fast and characters change rapidly. It would be presumption for one not on the spot to attempt to pronounce a judgment on individual claims, or, indeed, on any details of the present situation. But all that I heard of Gen. **GRANT** when I was in the country led me to believe that he combined the highest qualities of a soldier with the best instincts of a citizen, that he was high-minded, unselfish, wise, devoted to the Republic, thoroughly worthy of the confidence of the people, and, though not a trained statesman, likely to make a good head of the nation in peace as well as in war. Wholly pacific, indeed, his task would not, it is to be feared, at first be, for he would have to control disorder in the South, if not disaffection, by military means. His magnanimity and chivalry in dealing with his enemies are a pledge that he would be the tool of no vindictive policy, while the party for which he conquered have little reason to fear that the victorious General will be false to his own Laurels. It would be a happy thing indeed for the nation if he could be raised to power not as the mere candidate of a party, but by a really national vote. He might then withdraw all parties from the false positions into which they have been thrust, act as mediator between them all, settle the wavering balance of the Constitution, and turn to the repression of legislative corruption, to retrenchment and other much needed reforms of a practical kind the energies now expended in a virtual protraction of the civil war.

Yours, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Artificial Propagation of Fish—Address by Prof. Agassiz.

A meeting was held at the State House in Boston on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Board of Fish Commissioners, to consider the subject of the restoration and propagation of the larger fish in the rivers from which they have been excluded by dams. Col. **THEODORE LYMAN**, of the New-England Commissioners, gave an interesting account of the fishes which were once accustomed to live in the rivers of that section, and described the means by which it was attempted to restore them. Prof. **AGASSIZ** was then introduced. He claimed that the subject they were considering was one whose importance could not be overrated. Raising artificial fish is no plaything. It is a matter of importance to the coming generations, and one which should occupy the attention of our statesmen, for it involves the prosperity of the community which is not dreamed of now, but will be recognized in years to come. His words, he said, might seem extravagant, but what is now advocated by the Fish Commissioners stands in the same relation as the first attempts stood to domesticate bulls and raise cattle. How could the population of this continent go on if we had had no artificial production of food? Was it ever considered, he asked, that the whole population of this country, without exception, are daily fed by substances, all of which are raised artificially. We live upon beef or fowl, and upon vegetables and fruit, no one kind of which is indigenous to this continent. All were brought here from the Old World to be raised artificially here, and more than that, all have died out in their wild state. What is now proposed by the Commissioners is to add one kind of this supply of food, that man may feed on a greater variety. Here, he said, he touched upon a point which was equally important. It is variety of food taken in daily to build up the human frame to cultivate the brain, to develop the faculties, which is advancing civilization. The more the variety of food and the better adapted to these purposes, the higher our civilization. Agriculture, as it has grown up, is a profitable occupation, and it should be considered to what extent fish raising is also profitable. He claimed that it would be as profitable as any other branch of agriculture, as profitable as cattle raising, as fruit raising, as wheat raising. Of course, cultivators of fish must place themselves in the same position as men who pursue agricultural occupations. He was prepared to say that the time will come when every man who has water on his ground will raise fish for his own table as he now raises fruit. Of course, many will be raised for the market, for as long as men find it desirable to eat fish, so long will fish raising be profitable. The business should be encouraged now in every possible way, to the limit to which legislative interference is desirable. He desired, too, that the same efforts should be made with reference to the sea fisheries. The ocean covers two-thirds of the surface of the globe, leaving only a third for purposes of cultivation. Artificial cultivation of fish in the ocean should be begun to the exclusion of the more voracious and useless kinds. On land wolves were once as numerous as deer, but they have ceased to exist and the deer have become very numerous, from the protection afforded to the one and the chase given to the other. He had spoken with a number of influential men in this country upon this point. He had had frequent conversations with the Superintendent of the Coast Survey about it, and he had told him that the necessary acts could be performed by the Coast Survey, without any increased expense, if authority were only granted him to employ his officers and men in the matter. That matter should be taken in hand by the General Government. He believed that, if the Legislature should but apply officially to Congress, so that orders would be given to the Coast Survey, the work might be begun this very Summer. So much for the practical side of the question of the possibility of multiplying fish and the extent to which it may be done, and now a few words upon the sanitary side of the question, upon the hygienic importance of multiplying fish food. If there is one thing of which the American people have a right to complain, it is of the uniformity of their diet. Men are most healthy and more enduring in proportion as they vary their diet and take proper time to eat—to chew their food. No creature in the universe requires such a variety of food as man. The fish enters largely into the requisites of the system. It is a kind of food which refreshes the system, especially after intellectual fatigue. There is no other article of food that supplies the waste of the head so thoroughly as fish diet, and the evidence of it is in the fact that all the inhabitants of the sea shores the world over are the brighter population of the country. Fish contain phosphorus to a large extent, a chemical element which the brain requires for growth and health. He would not say that an exclusive use of fish would make a blockhead a wise man, but that the brain should not be wanting in one of its essential elements. There was another point of view from which he would advocate these artificial fisheries, and he supposed the mere mention of the subject would excite a smile and appear ridiculous, and yet he would advocate it as an educational measure, as one of the important educational movements of the day, because it would supply the means—the only ready means—of making the people generally acquainted with the mode of growth of animals, with the mode of formation, with the building up of the living being. A few weeks since, when he obtained for the first time a living egg of the salmon, he became aware of the facility with which the growth of animals might be investigated, and how easy it might be to teach it to everybody, for there is a period in the growth of the egg of a fish when it is impossible to distinguish between the embryo of a human being and any other of the invertebrates. So, then, the artificial breeding of these fish is one of the most important educational movements of the age.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Maryland.

From the Baltimore Gazette, March 4.

We regret to learn that the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia is committing great ravages among some of the finest herds of cattle in the vicinity of Baltimore. The suddenness with which cattle are attacked, the extraordinary mortality and the alleged contagious nature of the disease, are giving rise to great uneasiness among our dairymen and stock-breeders. The following facts have come to our knowledge: The disease, which has recently assumed the form of an epidemic, has thus far been confined principally to milch-cows. In one stable, out of thirty-eight cases, thirty-five have proved fatal. Several cows, apparently in perfect health, were removed from the city to the country for the purpose of being kept through the Winter. They soon fell sick, however, and communicated the disease to other cattle on the farm. The loss in this instance has, thus far, been twenty valuable cows. In a third case, a fresh cow, introduced into a stable with seventy other cows, was taken with the disease in like manner, and, the contagion spreading, the result has been, up to this time, a loss of thirty head of stock.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Burning of a Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn.

A fire broke out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Saint Borromeo's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Livingston-street and Sydney-place, Brooklyn. The building was of brick, 100x50 feet, and was bought in 1849 from the Episcopalians by the late Rev. Dr. **PISE**. The Church had a neat but unpretending appearance, and was very handsomely furnished. Among the decorative property in the Church were very valuable religious paintings, the principal of which was "The Crucifixion," being over the altar. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defect in the flues. During Saturday night a fire was kept in the stove for the purpose of heating the building for the Sabbath services. This fire by some means communicated with the woodwork, and finally consumed the entire building, leaving nothing standing but the walls.

The firemen were prompt in their attendance and indefatigable in their efforts to extinguish the flames, and succeeded in saving surrounding property. The major portion of the vestments were saved, also the sacred vessels connected with the altar. With those exceptions everything in the building was destroyed, among the rest a magnificent organ valued at $5,000, with the music-books, value $2,000. The vestry was damaged by water, and also the residence of the pastor. The total damage is estimated at $42,000. The only insurance was $10,000 on the Church buildings in the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company; $8,000 on the Presbytery buildings in the Atlantic Insurance Company; $2,900 on the organ and music in the Niagara Insurance Company; $1,800 on vestments, and $1,000 on furniture and Presbytery. It has been in contemplation for some time, in consequence of the increase of the number of parishioners, to erect a new building on the opposite corner; and, for that purpose, seven lots have been recently purchased, at an expense of $25,000. The old building, it is supposed, will be partially rebuilt and used as a schoolhouse, and it is intended to commence immediately the new structure at a cost of $60,000, irrespective of the value of the ground.

Meteorological Department of the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 44 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 24 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 68 feet. Latitude, 40° 45' 58" N.; Longitude, 73° 57' 58" W.

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, March 1	30.013	29.978	29.811	29.934
Monday, March 2	29.191	29.140	29.481	29.271
Tuesday, March 3	29.810	29.911	30.084	[illegible]
Wednesday, March 4	30.089	30.120	30.354	[illegible]
Thursday, March 5	30.471	30.550	30.632	[illegible]
Friday, March 6	30.640	30.541	30.442	30.441
Saturday, March 7	30.304	30.280	30.214	[illegible]
Week mean				[illegible]
Maximum at 7 A. M. of March 6				[illegible]
Minimum at 2 P. M. of March 2				[illegible]
Difference, or Range				[illegible]

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, March 1	21.01	28.02	21.02	23.50
Monday, March 2	20.00	18.04	11.01	[illegible]
Tuesday, March 3	7.01	11.06	8.04	9.03
Wednesday, March 4	9.06	25.06	20.04	[illegible]
Thursday, March 5	23.03	26.02	28.02	[illegible]
Friday, March 6	30.02	38.03	35.03	[illegible]
Saturday, March 7	37.03	48.02	37.05	[illegible]
Week mean				[illegible]
Maximum at 2 P. M. of March 7				48.02
Minimum at 1:28 A. M. of March 4				[illegible]
Difference, or Range				[illegible]

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
March 1	W.	S. S. W.	E.	177.50	7.390
March 2	E.	N. E.	N.	591.80	24.659
March 3	N. W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	216.00	9.000
March 4	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	184.40	7.689
March 5	N. W.	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	132.65	5.537
March 6	W. N. W.	S.	S.	107.30	4.471
March 7	S.	S.	S.	113.50	4.729
Total distance traveled, miles					1,523.15
Day Mean, miles					217.5[illegible]

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, March 1	3.	10.	10.	7.66
Monday, March 2	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Tuesday, March 3	1.	3.	0.	1.33
Wednes'y, March 4	7.	3.	1.	3.66
Thursday, March 5	0.	0.	3.	1.00
Friday, March 6	7.	10.	10.	9.00
Saturday, March 7	10.	10.	10.	10.00

REMARKS.—Snow on 1st and 2d—severe storm; commenced at 1:04 P. M. of 1st; ended at 5:14 P. M. of 2d; duration, 24 hours and 48 minutes; depth fallen, 11 feet 5 inches; depth of water produced, 1.03 inches.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JULIA DEAN COOPER.—The funeral of the late Mrs. **JULIA DEAN COOPER** took place yesterday afternoon at Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The church was crowded. The service was performed by Rev. F. C. **EWER**, Rector of the Parish, assisted by Rev. T. **MCKEE BROWN**. After the prayers had been read, the Rector announced that all those wishing to see the deceased must pass up the centre-aisle and return by the sides. The crowd was so dense that it took nearly an hour to gratify the curiosity of all present, after which the remains were conveyed to the receiving vault of the Second-street Church, where they will remain until removed to the country, to be laid by the side of those of the lamented lady's mother.

FATAL SCALDING.—Yesterday Coroner **SCHIRMER** held an inquest at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, over the body of **PETER BERKER**, a child two years and ten months old. The testimony showed that on the 28th ult., the mother was at work scrubbing, and had a pail of hot water on the floor into which the child fell, and was so badly scalded that it died on Thursday last. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 1 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the premises of **JULIUS JACOBS**, No. 16 Front-street, caused by the explosion of a barrel of whisky. **JACOB BOWERS**, who was in the building at the moment, was arrested by the Police and held to await an investigation. The flames were extinguished before any damage had been done.

ABANDONED INFANT.—**JOHN INGLIS**, No. 131 Henry-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, found a newly-born male infant entirely naked lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 127 Henry-street. It was taken to the Central Police Office.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST FOR THEFT.—A Spaniard named **PEPE BALTZ**, employed on the schooner *Henrietta*, Capt. **HILL**, as a cook, was brought before Justice **CORNWELL** yesterday morning, charged with having stolen $600, belonging to the Captain, when the schooner lay in Bushwick Creek, on the 28th of last month. After committing the theft, **BALTZ** was traced to the Grand-street Ferry, and thence to New-York, where Officer **BROADHEAD** was given the case to work up. He finally found the criminal at Portland, Me., and brought him to Brooklyn. Two hundred dollars of the stolen money, a watch and some clothing, were found in the possession of the accused, and he pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GRAND LARCENIES.—A party of thieves, on the evening of the 4th inst., entered the residence of Mr. **THOMAS GIBBONS**, No. 15 High-street, and stole therefrom a damask quilt and other articles, marked "P. Gibbons," and valued at $40....On the morning of the 7th or 8th inst. several parties unknown also entered the residence of Mr. **JOHN BRILEY**, No. 80 Washington-street. At the time of the burglary there was a black velvet cloak in a closet on the hall of the first floor, valued $40; a coat, valued $30, and two dresses worth $15. The closet was opened by false keys and the property stolen....At 8 A. M. yesterday the till of Mrs. **WRIGHT**'s candy-store, corner of Sand and Gold streets, was robbed of $30 during the temporary absence of the proprietor.

CHARGED WITH PASSING A WORTHLESS CHECK.—Detective **CORWIN** arrested a man named **CHARLES** N. **BELLOWS**, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of passing a worthless check, drawn on the Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn and signed **TARPAN, REEVE & SON**. The charge was preferred by **GEORGE STODDARD**, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 333 Greenwich-street, New-York, where the accused had been stopping. **BELLOWS** is son-in-law of Mr. **REEVE**, and has been South for some time.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—**THOMAS GILL**, while engaged in working on the front of the house corner of Henry and Woodhull streets, fell to the area below, and a large stone falling upon his head, fractured his skull. Officer **HERBERT** took him to the Long Island College Hospital. But faint hopes of his recovery are entertained.

ASSAULT ON A CAR CONDUCTOR.—Yesterday morning Justice **BUCKLEY** fined heavily **RICHARD CONNELL** for committing an assault and battery on **WILLIAM WATERS**, a car conductor. The attack occurred on the 25th ult., when **WATERS** had a dispute with **CONNELL** about the latter's paying his fare.

FIRE.—About 1 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the feed-store of Mr. **ISAAC B. SOPER**, Atlantic-avenue, near Classon. The damage to building and stock is estimated at $2,000; insured in the Lafayette for $900.

WOMAN RUN OVER.—Friday night **MARGARET MURPHY**, about 50 years old, was run over by a coal-cart driven by **JOHN MULVANEY**, employed by **FELT & GERMAN**, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Carlton street, and seriously injured. Officer SWEENEY carried the woman to the Hospital, and Officer BARR arrested the driver for careless driving. Justice CORNWELL will examine the matter next Friday.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Late Friday evening a fire occurred at No. 263 Myrtle-avenue, but was extinguished before it gained any considerable headway. Loss about $400.

ARRESTS LAST WEEK.—The Police arrested 259 persons last week.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A PROMISING SON.

THOMAS DODD, a carman, 20 years of age, was arraigned upon a charge of having stolen $130 from his father, THOMAS TODD, SR., of No. 22 Batavia-street. A portion of the money was found in the prisoner's possession, and he admitted of having taken $100, a portion of which he had spent for a suit of clothes. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

"STOP THIEF!"

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer VAN BUREN, of the Fifth Precinct, hearing the cry of "stop thief," in North Moore-street, and seeing a man running, arrested him, when WILLIAM BADGER, of No. 23 North Moore-street, making his appearance, made a charge against the prisoner. It appeared that the latter, who gave the name of JOHN BOWEN, had gained access to the room of BADGER, and appropriated a watch and a small amount of money, which were found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

THE KNIFE.

THOMAS HADDEN and PATRICK CONWAY becoming engaged in a dispute, on Saturday evening, CONWAY adduced a knife in argument, stabbing HADDEN in the breast and inflicting a serious wound. CONWAY was arrested by Officer TAYLOR, of the Fourth Precinct, and was committed for trial.

PICKPOCKETS.

MARY FLEMING and ELLEN JONES were committed for trial on a charge of having picked the pocket of Z. S. HINCHMAN, No. 390 Broadway, of $6 45.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

FRITZ V. A. THATCHER was arrested by Officer HODGSON, of the Court Squad, on a warrant obtained some days ago on an affidavit made by DAVID LEVI, on behalf of H. K. THURBER & Co., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers street. In the complaint it is alleged that THATCHER had applied to the firm for goods on time, and had been refused because there was a prior bill against him still unsettled. THATCHER, however, assuring them that he had property to the amount of $3,600, he was allowed credit for groceries to the amount of $636. Afterward payment was demanded, and not being obtained, the warrant was issued on which the arrest was made. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the magistrate issuing the process.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Saturday afternoon a youth of good appearance presented a somewhat incoherent note to the Justice, signed by EDWARD SMITH, and representing the bearer to be demented, and asking his commitment to the Lunatic Asylum. The matter seemed rather strange to the Justice, but gathering from a conversation with the person that he was penniless, the Justice gave him a temporary commitment, intending to have inquiries made concerning him. Yesterday friends of the boy appeared, when it was discovered that the youth is respectably connected, and regularly employed by a dentist of this City. The self-committed prisoner being brought out of prison, it then came out that he had not been aware of the contents of the note, and had been terribly frightened and worse confounded when going down stairs Saturday afternoon with the paper the Justice had given him he found himself thrust behind the barred doors as a prisoner. A young friend had given the note to take to the Justice, and it was not until he had passed eighteen hours in jail that he found that he had been the subject of a very mean practical joke. He was of course promptly discharged.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

The statements made in the Court show that at a late hour on Saturday night JOHN FARREL, a lusty man of about twenty-five years of age, entered the apartment in the basement of No. 4 Goerck-street, occupied by CATHARINE MCGOVERN, a decrepit woman sixty years of age. FARRELL endeavored to misuse the person of Mrs. MCGOVERN, and upon her making such resistance as was in her power he assaulted her with the stove lid, and hit her so savagely that her life is considered in danger. She has one of the wrists dislocated and several scalp wounds. Officer HERSEMAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested FARRELL, and he was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Oyer and Terminer business. No Civil Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
616—Mills vs. Smith.
1160—Conant vs. Wilkinson.
6—Foote et al. vs. Harris et al.
1276—Donaldson vs. The Mayor, &c.
186—Matthews vs. Macoy et al.
1106—Peyser vs. Friedman.
1186—Downer vs. Cen. Park, &c., R. R. Co.
1116—Struth vs. Steam Derrick Co.
1118—Greene vs. Repper.
1120—Wilson vs. Jex.
1124—Whitter vs. Butler et al.

Nos.
1126—Hoffman vs. Earle.
1130—Battelle et al. vs. Howe et al.
1132—Hager et al. vs. Clark et al.
1134—Turner et al vs. Keating.
864—B. & C. S. & M. Co. vs. Booth et al.
1150—Holland vs. Young.
1154—Otard vs. Quinn et al.
1158—Newton vs. Middleton et al.
1160—Pepin vs. Lackenmeyer.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
164—Hoyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
1037—Annett vs. Crary et al.
697—Munsell et al. vs. Harris impl'd.
575—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
869—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
790—Schafer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1090—Rugg vs. Wagstaff et al.
1010—Darling vs. Waterbury.
284—Webster vs. Rackett et al.

Nos.
946—Bonnell et al. vs. Drake et al.
1041—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1043—Monahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1073—Frack vs. Koehler.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen.
973—Hardenburgh vs. Del. and H. Canal Co.
320—Gunn vs. Commissioners of Emigration.
371—Carpenter vs. Jandon et al.
780—Mackewen vs. Finigan.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
126—Ackerman vs. Ackerman et al.
141—Hunter vs. Hunter et al.
162—Bolles, Rec'r, vs. Duff, Rec'r.
166—Pank vs. Waiser.
[illegible]—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
[illegible]—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfelt.
[illegible]—Oliff vs. Jones et al.
[illegible]—Tokias et al vs. Sheyer.
187—Fountain vs. Weiher et al.
114—Ensign et al. vs. Herrick et al.
124—Henning et al. vs. Atlantic Ins. Co. of St. Louis.
130—Arnoux vs. Barnes, &c.
145—Carson vs. Ball et al.
146—Gardner vs. Thomson et al.
148—Bridge Ex. vs. Dayton et al.
150—Schaefmeyer vs. McCadden
151—Patrick vs. Fay.
152—Mashn vs. McCabe.
156—Osgood et al. vs. Groves et al.
173—Jacobs vs. Goldsmith et al.
174—Chace vs. Scarff.
176—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.

Nos.
191—Stafford vs. Babcock.
192—Babcock vs. Stafford.
193—McGennis vs. McGennis et al.
194—Terry vs. Roberts et al.
195—Weston et al vs. Place et al.
202—Knox vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
207—McLaughlin vs. Cristal
211—Hart vs. Lippman.
216—Fisher vs. McGuire.
223—Barrill et al. vs. Phillips et al.
224—Powers et al. vs. Morse et al.
240—Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
245—Holsman et al. vs. Wetmore et al.
258—Lowden, Adm'r, vs. Lowden, Adm'x.
260—Powers vs. Amory et al.
268—Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Village of Edgewater, &c.
270—Vanderpool vs. McEvily et al.
273—De Saussure vs. Parmley et al.
274—Elmer vs. Redmond.
277—Clark vs. Smith, Ex'r.
279—Coleman, Receiver, vs. Lynch.
209—Held vs. McGuckin.
204—Floyd vs. Cape et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
167—Platt vs. Lippmann et al.
74—Tucker, &c., vs. Bolles, &c.
83—Winder vs. Welch.
84—Rogers et al. vs. Moon.
88—Estel vs. Wakeman.
124—The People, &c., vs. Colgate et al.
136—Wright, &c., vs. Rowland.
148—Coffin vs. Humbert.
149—Billings vs. Livingston et al.
144—Skinner vs. Webb.
146—Tiffany et al. vs. Ree.
148—Braman, &c., vs. Salisbury Mills Mf. Co.
151—Gregory, &c., vs. Gregory, &c.

Nos.
155—Mackentire vs. Mackentire.
156—Bray vs. Smith.
161—Corn Ex. Savings Bank vs. Roberts et al.
167—Starin et al. vs. Newkirk.
183—Teman vs. Leland et al.
189—Searle vs. Bk. of Kent.
196—Somerset and Worcester Savings Bk. vs. Huyck et al.
198—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
205—Stark vs. Hendricks.
211—Gregory vs. De Groot.
221—Abbott vs. Brown et al.
224—Parmly vs. Miles Mfg. Co.
225—Kuhn et al. vs. Wolf et al.

Call No. 230—McDonald vs. Weeks et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Levy vs. Hammond.
[illegible]—Russel vs. Berrien.
[illegible]—McOwen vs. Leiser.
[illegible]—Limia vs. Wenberg.
[illegible]—Adelsberger vs. Schiaefer.
[illegible]—Cranston vs. Mowry.
[illegible]—Todd vs. Wright.
[illegible]—McCartney vs. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Frank et al. vs. Bermler.

3715—Stern et al. vs. Eberle.
3485—Boyle vs. Toothaker.
2161—White et al. vs. The Mayor, etc.
3511—Worden vs. Shipman et al.
3915—Heins vs. Green.
3413—McDermott vs. Beaner.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Sturgis vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
[illegible]—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
[illegible]—Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and Wash. S. S. Co.
[illegible]—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.
[illegible]—Koenig vs. Schwedler.
[illegible]—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
[illegible]—McCormack vs. Lees.
[illegible]—Toledo, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.

Nos.
2336—Trask, Jr., vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.
3760—Dousse vs. Genin.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Herman et al.
3600—Auferman vs. At. & Pac. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
845—McClave vs. Douglass.
541—Duncan vs. Simon.
1060—Lathrop vs. Palmenburg.
1041—Bowen vs. N. Y. S. & T. M. Co.
1048—Nicholls vs. Eells.
1049—Mooney vs. Tracy, &c.
1055—Anstice vs. Truax, &c.

Nos.
1055—Mueller vs. Hinderlang.
991—Hurick vs. Wionmer.
1032—Sarner vs. Unger.
1057—Farrell vs. Kiernan, &c.
1058—Dawson vs. Jay.
1059—Smith vs. Doe.
1061—Rowle vs. Hennessey.
1062—Funk vs. Fuchs et al.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
896—Secord vs. The Merchant Fire Insurance Co.
476—McTerney vs. Murphey, et. al.
560—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.
2070—Cohen vs. Lohet.
956—Whitely vs. Cately.
605—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.
949—Earle vs. Cohen.

Nos.
903—Mathews vs. Byron.
930—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.
931—Same vs. Same.
1064—Steinacker vs. Selbacker.
1066—Kelly vs. Schwarz.
1067—Same vs. Same.
1068—Holdman vs. Walker et al.
1063—Myer vs. Hecht.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
368—Wood vs. Weldon Iron Co.
375—Ayres vs. Bembe.
378—Costello vs. Eisner.
379—Dermody vs. Newman.
383—Herz vs. Mayer.
342—Frithall vs. Kahlman
—Leach vs. Mathews.
358—Rodgers vs. Steadman.
386—Watts vs. Caldwell.
401—Rose vs. Southmayd.
361—Werner vs. Goldsmith.
—Barrett vs. Clute.
200—Squires vs. Osgood.
420—Bruggeshof vs. Fogerty
—Murphy vs. Kelly.
349—Uleeman vs. Gatman.

Nos.
276—Solomon vs. Egbert.
341—Kenny vs. Planer.
433—Shields vs. Bass.
434—Kieth vs. Barnett.
435—The H. M. & R. vs. Webman.
436—Fray vs. Foster.
437—Same vs. Same.
438—Bradenberg vs. Matthias.
439—Schuyler vs. Dubois.
440—Ferguson vs. McCabe.
441—Rosenbusch vs. Frank.
442—Stickler vs. Horn.
443—Holmes vs. Tragen.
444—Monroe vs. Carroll.
445—Monroe vs. Peck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Wm. Ryan and George Brant—grand larceny.
The People vs. Helena White—grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Van Wagner—forgery.
The People vs. George Williams—burglary.
The People vs. John Williams—burglary.
The People vs. Thomas McGuire and Al. Louis Bigly—grand larceny.
The People vs. Bearnitt Samuels—grand larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
72—Scofield vs. Johnson.
74—Thompson vs. Thornton.
76—Maguire vs. Cragin.
77—Carberry vs. Lyons et al.
79—Follon vs. Farley.
80—Carberry vs. Lyons.
84—Keghran vs. Martin.
85—Schag vs. Mittag.
86—Brooklyn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Co.

Nos.
92—Levi vs. Campbell.
93—Keenan vs. Chappell.
94—Frost vs. Doody.
95—Morgan vs. Kameder.
96—Loper vs. Mirsereau.
97—Newton vs. Donovan.
98—Sylvester vs. Campbell.
101—Esler vs. Fallesen.
102—Shea vs. Rhodes.
103—Newton vs. Donovan.
104—Wellington vs. Lazell.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CASEY MURDER TRIAL.

The jury in a former trial of Richard Casey for the murder of Wm. Cornell having been unable to agree upon a verdict, the prisoner will be tried a second time to-day, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In the first instance the presiding Justice was Justice Ingraham, but Justice Barnard will sit this time.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 7, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111	800	Pacific Mail	111¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅛	50	do	111⅛
16,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 New Issue	107	100	do....s30	111
55,000	do	107	100	Atlantic Mail	99⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	110⅝	100	Union Nav....s10	21
			15	Amer. Ex	67¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	107½	100	Adams Ex	72½
			100	do....b30	73
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	106¾	100	U. S. Ex	69¼
5,000	do	106⅞	500	Mer. Union Ex	32½
65,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	101¼	25	do	32⅜
2,500	do	101½	100	do....b30	33
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	108⅛	400	do....s30	32¾
			100	do	32½
30,000	do	108⅛	100	do....s30	32⅜
5,000	do	108⅛	100	N. Y. Cen	130¼
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10 2d series	105⅝	350	do	130⅛
			3500	Erie R	77
86,000	do	105⅝	2000	do....s30	76⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-c	66¾	100	do	77
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅝	1200	do	76⅝
5,000	do	63⅝	200	do....b30	77
10,000	do....s5	63⅝	500	do	77¼
10,000	do	63⅝	800	do	76⅞
10,000	do....b30	63⅝	100	do	77
6,000	Vir. 6s, new	47⅛	25	N. Y. & N. H. R	140¾
20,000	Virginia 6s....s39	47	20	do	141
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	84¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I	91⅜
15,000	do	84⅝	100	do	92
5,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	63⅜	100	Mich. Cen	113
25,000	do	64	15	Panama R	345
4,000	N. Car. State 6s, new	64	1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st.	87⅝
			100	Chic. & N. W. R	69
5,000	do	64⅛	300	do	68¾
			100	do	68⅛
14,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	90	700	Chic. & N. W. P	75⅞
			100	do	75⅝
10,000	do	90	200	Cleve. & Tol	108¼
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	88	200	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	105
1,000	do	88⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
1,000	Cal. 7s	133⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69⅝
2,000	do	134	200	T., W. & W	54
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94⅛	200	do	54⅛
9,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94⅛	400	do	54⅛
7,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	87	1200	do....b60	55
			100	do	54¾
1,000	Gt. W. 2d m	77⅛	100	do....b30	55
9,000	do	77⅛	100	do....b15	54¾
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. RR. 7s	94⅛	300	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	74
13,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	98⅛	200	Bost., Hart. & E.	14⅛
4,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	82	100	Tol., W. & W.	54⅛
20	Ocean Bank	102⅝	100	do	54⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank	119	200	N. J. Cen. R.	117
25	Ninth National	105	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s30	101
62	Union Bank	117	100	do	101⅛
100	Canton Co	64	50	do	101⅛
50	Del. & Hud. Can.	148	100	O. & Miss. R.	31⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	34⅜	600	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf.	32
100	do	34⅜	86	do	31⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅜	160	H. & St. J. Pf.	81
100	do	34⅜	50	do	80⅜
			16	do	80

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞	100	M. So. & N. I. R. b30	92
5,000	do	63⅝	200	do	91⅞
54,000	do	63⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	138⅛
13,000	Missouri 6s	88	50	P., F. W. & C.	101
10,000	Ga. St. 7s	85	300	do	101⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	64⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	76⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s, new	48⅛	1800	do	76⅛
100	West U. Tel....s30	34⅜	100	do....b30	76⅛
100	Pacific Mail	111	14	do	76
200	Atlantic Mail	99⅛	500	Clev. & Tol.	108
100	Adams Ex	72⅛	100	do	108¼
50	do	72⅜	200	M. & St. P.	54⅛
100	do	72⅛	100	do	54
40	American Ex	68	400	M. & St. P. Pf.	69⅛
160	Mer. U. Ex	33	150	do	69
100	U. S. Ex	69⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	54⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	129⅝	100	do	54⅛
400	Erie R	77⅛	100	do	54⅛
1200	do	77⅝	200	do....b60	54
600	Reading R.	94⅛	200	do....b60	54⅛
1000	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

800	Mer. U. Ex	32⅝	100	Erie R. Pf.	77⅝
500	do....s30	32⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
300	do	32⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	69⅝
200	Atlantic Mail	99⅛	100	do	69⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	130⅛	100	do	69⅛
200	M. & St. P. R.	54⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
200	do	54⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅛
600	Erie R.	75⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	95⅛
600	do	75⅝	200	do	95⅛
3200	do	76	200	Clev. & Tol.	107⅛
1100	do	76⅛	100	do....c	107⅛
300	do....c	76⅛	500	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅛
800	do	76⅛	200	Chis. & N. W.	68
800	do	76⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
4400	do	76⅛	600	do	75⅛
2100	do	76⅛	400	do	75⅛
2600	do	76⅛	200	do	75⅛
1500	do	76⅛	29	Am. Ex. Co.	67⅛
1160	do	76⅛	200	Quick. Min. Co.	21⅛
6200	do	77	200	Mariposa Pr.	11
3100	do	77⅛	200	Canton Co....b30	63⅛
200	do....s5	77⅛	100	do	63⅛
2100	do	77⅛	200	Pac. Mail	111
500	do....s15	76⅛	100	do	111⅛
800	do....c	77⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40⅛	300	Tol. W. & W.	54⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	32⅛	500	do	54⅛
300	Adams Ex.	72⅛	300	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
100	Cumberland Coal.	34⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	69⅛	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	101⅛
100	do	69⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
100	Canton Co.	63⅛	200	Bost., H. & E.	14⅛
100	do....b30	64	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅛
100	do	63⅛	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	98
100	Pacific Mail....c	111⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts.	95⅛
300	W. U. Tel.	34⅛	100	do	95⅛
100	N. Y. Cen....c	129⅛	400	Cl. & Tol.	108⅛
100	Erie Pref.	77⅛	200	do....b10	108⅛
1200	Erie R.	77⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	68⅛
1800	do	77⅛	100	do	68
500	do....c	77⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
4200	do	77⅛	100	do....b10	76⅛
200	do....s5	77⅛	500	do....b3	75⅛
300	do....b10	77⅛	200	do	76
200	do....b3	77⅛	100	Atlantic Mail	99⅛
500	do....c	77⅛	200	do	99⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	32⅛	300	Erie Pf.	78⅛
50	do	33	100	Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
100	do....b3	32⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69⅛
600	Pacific Mail	111	500	Ohio & M. R.	31⅛
100	do	111⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛
100	do....s10	111	200	Clev. & Tol.	108⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	400	C., R. I. & P.	98
100	do	34⅛	100	do....b15	98⅛
200	Erie R.	78⅛	200	do....s5	98
900	do	78⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	68
200	do....s4m	78	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅛
1100	do	78⅛	100	do....b3	76⅛
500	do	78⅛	100	do	76⅛
200	do....b3	78⅛	200	do	76⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R....b5	129⅛	200	do....s3	76⅛
600	do	129⅛	100	do....s10	76⅛
200	Reading R.	94			

MONDAY, March 9—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,915,958
Decrease in Specie	1,374,409
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,536,563
Decrease in Deposits	914,498
Increase in Circulation	67,734

	March 9, 1867.	March 7, 1868.	Feb. 29, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$74,457,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	262,141,458	269,156,636	267,240,678
Gold and Gold Notes	10,868,189	20,714,223	22,091,642
Other L. Tend'r	64,523,440	57,017,044	58,553,607
Deposits	200,283,527	207,737,080	208,651,578
Circulation	33,409,811	34,153,957	34,086,223
In Sub-Tres'y	112,235,056	102,587,898	99,239,619

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 29.	March 7.	March 9, 1867.
On deposits	$208,651,578	$207,737,080	$200,283,527
Circulation	34,086,223	34,153,957	33,409,811
Total	$242,737,801	$241,891,037	$233,693,338
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$60,684,450	$60,472,759	$58,423,334
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	80,645,249	77,731,267	75,391,622
Excess	$19,960,799	$17,258,508	$16,868,288

The Bank return shows a further falling off in the lawful Money reserve; the excess over the required 25 ⅌ cent. to Deposits and Circulation now standing $17,258,508, as against $19,960,799 last week and $22,594,068 the week before. The whole per centage of Deposits and Circulation is at present 32.43 ⅌ cent., or 7.43 ⅌ cent. in excess of the required standard. The Loans have been increased nearly two millions since last Monday, while the general Deposit line is nearly a million lower. The Money market, however, closed, if anything, cheaper than the previous week—attributable in some measure to the reduced business, on speculation, in both the Gold Room and the Government Department of the Stock Exchange. And while, on the other hand, there is more excitement in the Railway market, and the transactions larger than usual in Erie and three or four other Roads, with quite a general improvement in prices, the fact that nearly all the heavy firms on the Street are, as they have been for several months, in the *Bull* interest on the Exchange, relieves the market of much Street croaking, as well as of all artificial efforts to make Money appear closer than it really is or should be. This, it will be remembered, was *not* the case in the Winter and Spring of 1867. And while the present Bank movement is found to be no easier than this time last year, and the Railways, with the single exception of New-York Central, remain in the same executive control, it will be seen by our comparative tables this morning that prices are from 10 to 20 ⅌ cent., and, in one or two instances, 25@30 ⅌ cent. higher—and with an increased bulk of many of those Stocks on the Street. Another circumstance that contributes to the present active and upward speculation is the measures on foot by a long-suffering proprietary to bring the Erie administration to full account for its misdeeds of omission and commission, of corruption, jobbery and deliberate violations of the chartered and legal privileges of this immense corporation. One of our morning contemporaries aptly remarks on this point that:

> "It is evident that the suit of Mr. WORK is to be prosecuted in earnest, and a full legal examination be had of the doings of directors who have acted *as though the charter of the Erie Railway was a roving commission*, under which roads could be built in New-England, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and money borrowed at usurious rates. It is charged that some of the financial operations of the old management *were only consummated by the payment of money to parties whose sanction and coöperation were official duties, not calling for compensation in the form of black-mail.* The street is full of rumors of issues of new stock and of bonds converted, without doubt exaggerated and circulated for speculative purposes, but they cannot be dispelled too soon by legal investigation. For the confirmation of any statement in regard to this road *it is idle to depend upon its officers, as their sworn statements of the amount of its stock are wholly irreconcilable with facts known to every banker in Wall-street.*"

Thus spoke the *Tribune* on Thursday last. On Saturday morning a Committee of the State Senate appeared in town to anticipate or assist the legal investigations of the Supreme Court with the above and other grave charges against the Board of Directors, and on *that* day our consistent neighbor insinuated that the whole affair is "*a conspiracy*," as Mr. DANIEL DREW would call it, of the VANDERBILT "family," to defeat the building of more broad-gauge roads in the West under the very *roving commission* of the Erie, (with its tainted credit,) of which he complained only two days before! Neither the State Senate nor the public will be in the same hot haste, we imagine, to accept this change of issue. Certainly the majority, in interest, of the Common stockholders, representing more than half the recognized and legitimate common capital, *will not regard it at all.* If Mr. VANDERBILT or any other responsible party will accept their proxy, after the Legislature or the Courts shall have ousted Mr. DREW and his pliant co-directors, they will waive all fear of "monopoly" for the higher object of thorough and immediate reform.

The general Trade of the week past was again retarded by bad weather, though the Export movement shows an improvement on the previous week. The receipts of Cotton were larger than usual, and as a large share is taken for Export, and there is also a good Export demand for Provisions, and some for Grain, the Foreign Exchanges were a fraction lower at the close of the week, and the Gold Room 1½ ⅌ cent. lower than the Saturday before. The Public Funds improved, as compared with the sales of of the previous week, and there is less apprehension—which at no time ought to have been very grave—of the success of the passage of Mr. SHERMAN's Funding bill or any kindred measure in Congress to impair the Public Faith as pledged to our Gold-bearing Debt. The known personal intimacy of that Senator with Mr. JAY COOKE, the Treasury Subscription Agent, who negotiated the first 5-20 Bonds of 1862, under the repeated official assurances, borne out by the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, creating the Loan, that the principal would be reimbursed in Gold, has given rise to the suspicion, in some quarters, that he acquiesces in Mr. SHERMAN's ill-advised movement. Nothing could be more unjust to Mr. COOKE, and rather than have his own sentiments longer exposed to misapprehension or his banking houses in Washington and New-York placed in a false position, on a subject of such vital movement, he has addressed to Mr. SHERMAN an earnest and urgent protest against any and all attempts, by threat or otherwise, to alarm or impair the confidence of the Bondholders of the United States. This letter we have seen, and hope that all objections to its publication will soon be removed. Its sound reasoning and logical deductions from the legislation of Congress during the War, concern alike *all* the Bondholders of the United States, as it would be an act of policy to attempt to discriminate in the intrinsic value or security of any class of Bonds, paying Interest in Gold, and the Principal of which must in good faith be paid in Gold whenever the Treasury is prepared to pay it at all, if an exception is attempted, where the very first great Loan Act provided the means in Gold, for both principal and interest, to wit.: the Customs Revenues upon the surplus of which, in Gold, the Sinking Fund has now a claim equal to 1 ⅌ cent. a year upon the whole Public Debt as it stood at the close, respectively, of the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867. That this Fund has not been properly instituted or administered by the Secretary of the Treasury, is not the fault of Congress. That it may yet be attended to, *and at an early day*, through the application of part of the surplus Gold that should belong to it, we have some reason to hope, if only to the extent of the arrearages due to the 5-20 Bonds and Registered Stock of 1862, which, compounded to the 30th June next, are equivalent to about $35,000,000 in Gold, or $50,000,000 Currency. This provision we have always maintained was, *and is yet*, the easiest solution to the questions of the disposition of the excess of Gold Revenues over the annual charge upon them for Gold Interest, and of the gradual reimbursement of the principal of the gold-bearing Public Debt; and Congress expressly provided that this Sinking Fund should not be impaired by the joint resolution of March, 1864, which conferred authority upon the Secretary to dispose of the Gold in the Treasury. What the Customs Revenues thus pledged to be collected exclusively in Gold, and to be applied to the Public Debt, have yielded since the act of February, 1862, as compared with the charges upon them imposed by that act, may be illustrated by the following tables, bearing in mind that the act recited—first, the payment of the annual interest on the Funded Debt; secondly, "to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each Fiscal Year after the 1st of July, 1862," and thirdly, the residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury, for its general uses, including such principal of the preexisting Public Debt as it fell due.

CUSTOMS DURING THE WAR.

June 30, 1863, customs received		$69,059,642
June 30, 1864, customs received		102,316,152
June 30, 1865, customs received		84,928,260
Total to close of the war		$256,304,054
Gold interest 1863	$25,000,000	
Gold interest 1864	42,000,000	
Gold interest 1865	58,000,000	
Together	$125,000,000	
Demand notes paid off	60,000,000	
Loan of 1842 paid off	2,800,000	
Texas indemnity paid off	3,200,000	
Total	$191,000,000	
Add as—		
Due Sinking Fund 1863	$10,987,931	
Due Sinking Fund 1864	17,406,904	
Due Sinking Fund 1865	26,825,930	—$246,219,764
Leaving after Sinking Fund and $66,000,000 principal		$10,084,290

CUSTOMS SINCE CLOSE OF WAR.

June 30, 1866, customs received		$179,046,000
June 30, 1867, customs received		176,418,000
June 30, 1868, received and estimated		163,382,000
Total three years		$418,846,000
Gold interest 1866	$64,000,000	
Gold interest 1867	90,000,000	
Gold interest 1867	110,000,000	
Together	$264,000,000	
Principal of loans 1847-48	18,500,000	
Add as—		
Due Sinking Fund 1866	26,505,000	
Due Sinking Fund 1867	26,118,000	
Due Sinking Fund 1868	25,000,000	—$359,123,000
Leaving after Sinking Fund, &c.		$59,723,000

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,753,524, against the total entries of $4,734,103 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,980,200, against $4,492,564 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,543,290, against $478,613 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,510,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 27,546 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,974.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	January	15,261,997
August	23,732,000	Feb. 8	5,047,064
September	20,681,540	Feb. 15	4,'37,820
October	18,075,697	Feb. 22	5,735,486
November	15,689,688	Feb. 29	5,711,098
December	13,112,564	March 7	4,753,524
Total since July 1			$154,886,678
Against same time 1867			184,335,562
Decrease since July 1			$29,447,184

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	January	14,448,327
August	12,857,353	Feb. 5	3,218,009
September	12,002,449	Feb. 12	2,678,180
October	17,481,221	Feb. 19	3,666,417
November	20,675,515	Feb. 26	2,968,819
December	14,057,986	March 4	3,980,200
Total since July 1			$122,123,337
Against same time 1867			116,369,753
Increase since July 1			$5,753,584
Gold, March 7, 1868			140⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 9, 1867			134⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	January	7,349,825
August	1,714,598	Feb. 8	1,644,057
September	2,201,959	Feb. 15	768,394
October	1,182,031	Feb. 22	934,264
November	1,733,261	Feb. 29	659,901
December	6,854,548	March 7	1,543,290
Total since July 1			$40,106,020
Against same time 1867			22,732,938
Increase since July 1			$17,373,082

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	December	$2,186,922
August	3,983,650	January	3,071,619
September	2,615,950	February	4,132,576
October	1,847,106	March 3	1,551,270
November	1,038,068		
Total since July 1			23,096,863
Against same time 1867			30,213,325
Decrease since July 1			$7,116,462

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,241	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,046,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March 7	2,510,000	March 7	2,253,000
Total	$76,141,248	Total	$53,519,606
To date, 1867	87,985,093	To date, 1867	35,955,640

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		M'ch 9, '67.
American Gold Coin	141⅛@140⅛	134⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅝@110⅛	109⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	106⅝@107	106⅝
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅝@106	105⅝
U. S. 5 ⅌ cent. 10-40s..104⅝ with div. @101⅜ x.d.		98⅝
New-York Central	129⅝@131@128⅝@130⅝@129⅝	103⅝
New-York and Erie	68⅝@65⅝@75⅝@71⅝@78⅝	58⅝
Rock Island	96⅝@98	96⅝
Michigan Southern	90⅝@91⅝	72⅝
Hudson River	142⅝@145	139
Northwestern	62⅝@68	35
Fort Wayne and Chicago	100⅝@101⅝	95⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93⅝@95⅝	82
Reading	93⅝@94⅝	102⅝
Northwestern Preferred	73⅝@76⅝	63⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝@31⅝	27
Pacific Mail	110⅝@111	126
Western Union Telegraph	34⅝@34⅝	42⅝
St. Paul Preferred	67⅝@70@69⅝	54
St. Paul Common	51⅝@54⅝	35

The dullness of the Gold Room for several days past, at steady prices, was varied on Saturday by declining sales at 140⅝@140⅜@140⅛ ⅌ cent. The business of the day, however, was quite moderate. The Gold for Cash delivery was easy and 5@6 ⅌ cent. interest paid to carry over balances. The Foreign Exchanges closed dull with sales on the basis of 109⅝@109⅞ ⅌ cent for 60-day Bankers on London. The Treasury Office received $499,000 Gold for Customs, making $2,510,000 for the week. The Office paid out $2,353,000 Gold for Interest on the United States 10-40 Loan. The receipts of Gold and Silver from California $1,551,200. The Export, of all descriptions, $1,543,290. The Banks lose $1,377,409 on their Specie averages of the week, and $1,536,563 in Greenbacks. Their general Deposite line falls off $914,498, while their Loans are increased $1,915,958. The Money market closed with an easy supply to the Brokers at 6 ⅌ cent. Early in the day some of the bankers reported a good demand at this rate.

The Public Funds were dull on most descriptions, and there is a marked absence of speculation in nearly all the Gold bearing bonds and the 7-30 ⅌ cent Notes. The Cable quotations continue steady at London and Frankfort, but only a moderate business appears to be doing in orders on the New-York market in the 5-20s of 1862. State Bonds were in good request, and on Georgias and New-York Bounty Bonds there was a further advance from Friday's sales.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market was again much excited on Erie, with a further rise from 74⅝ to 78⅝ ⅌ cent. The transactions of the day were altogether about 60,000 shares, of which 32,000 shares changed hands at the early 10 A. M. Open Board of Brokers. The rise of the day, as on Friday, was made with few interruptions in the way of reaction in demand or prices. The Street is confounded by the vigor of the movement, and the opinion is current that another week will develop some new, if not conclusive, measures to take the control of the Road out of the hands which have so long, and with such daring recklessness of all responsibility to the Common Stockholders, abused it. Next to Erie, the demand for Northwest Preferred was strongest, and there was also continued active purchases of Toledo and Wabash. The other Western Roads were firm in prices on a moderate business, while New-York Central and Reading were partially neglected. The Express Stocks were again weak; Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph steady.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. Gold was weaker:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅝	Missouri	89	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110⅝	Northwest	67⅝	68
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	107	N. West Pref.	76⅝	76⅝
N. Y. Central	129⅝	129⅝	Rock Island	98	98
Erie	74⅝	78⅝	Fort Wayne	101	101⅝
Hudson	144	145	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅝
Reading	94⅝	94⅝	M'chants' Union	32⅝	32⅝
Mich. Southern	91⅝	91⅝	St. Paul Pref.	69⅝	69⅝
Ohio and Miss.	31⅝	31⅝	St. Paul Com.	54⅝	54⅝
Pittsburgh	95⅝	95⅝	Pacific Mail	111⅝	111
Toledo	107⅝	108	American Gold	141⅝	140⅝
Tenn 6s, new	63⅝	63⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	104½	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, 1868	104½	5-20 coup., 1867	107
6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	110⅝	5 ⅌ cent coup., 1871	102
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅝	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	107	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅝	7-30 2d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅝	7-30 3d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Bounty, 7s	108⅝	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	106⅝	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex-c.	66⅝
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-'78	102	Tennessee new bds.	63⅝
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	97⅝	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	54⅝
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102⅝	Virginia 6s., n. b.	47
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅝	Georgia 6s	73⅝
Illinois reg. bonds	99⅝	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅝	North Carolina 6s	65⅝
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅝	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	63⅝
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1865	99⅝	North Car. 6s. n. b.	63⅝
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	90
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅝	California 7s	133⅝
Illinois war loan	99⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Irving	107
America	135	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	158	Continental	102
National	111	St. Nicholas	104⅝
State of New-York	112⅝	Commonwealth	110
Commerce	117	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	125
Mec. B. Association	116	Park	145
Ocean	102⅝	Central National	106
American Exchange	119	First National	206
Bank of the Repub.	112	Ninth National	104⅝
Hanover	109⅝		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅝	Han. & St. J. con	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93⅝	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	128⅝	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	129	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104⅝	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88⅝
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	98	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77⅝
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Buff. N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	94⅝	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	105	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112⅝	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98⅝
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113	Morris & Essex 2d M.	85⅝
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93⅝	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93⅝	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	65
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88⅝
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87⅝	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103

Mr. C. B. MESSEROLE, of MESSEROLE & TRUMBULL, was elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange on Saturday.

Fort Wayne and Baltimore and Ohio Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many references to railway schemes and consolidations, I notice nothing with reference to the recent action of the Pennsylvania Legislature and Supreme Court regarding the Pittsburg and Connelsville Railroad. When the Pennsylvania Central Railroad controlled the Legislature, they passed an act virtually prohibiting the completion of the Pittsburg and Connelsville Road beyond Connelsville. Under their auspices the Pan-Handle route was bought in connection with the Great Eastern and Union and Logansport Roads, whereby they secured a new through route from Pittsburg to Chicago, in connection with their own road, and adverse to the Fort Wayne Road. The latter road found itself cut off from the East at Pittsburg, except so far as the Pennsylvania Central, interested in the new route, might give them facilities. This result would naturally exert a disastrous effect upon the value and business of the road.

Within the last thirty days, however, an entire change has been put upon the face of affairs. The Supreme Court has decided that the action of the Legislature was unwarranted; the Legislature has promptly restored all the privileges of the Connelsville Road, and backed by two powerful corporations—the Baltimore and Ohio and Fort Wayne—the President announces his determination and ability to complete the Road to Cumberland in twelve months.

This gives the Fort Wayne a direct route to the sea at Baltimore, by a line only 326 miles in length, as against 356 miles to Philadelphia, over very much lighter grades.

The whole distance from Chicago to Philadelphia, *via* the new Pennsylvania Central Pan-Handle combination route is 842 miles; from Chicago to Baltimore, *via* Fort Wayne and Connelsville route, 794 miles—a shorter line by 48 miles.

The latter route will be worked in close connection and sympathy with the Fort Wayne, and really gives them superior advantages over any competing route, completely restoring their prestige and position.

E. P.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Catharine-st., No. 65	nom.
Christopher-st., s. s., 104 feet e. of Bleecker-st., 20.3x67.11	$9,250
Forsyth-st., w. s. 143 feet s. of Houston-st., 14x66.10¼x142.6¾x55.8x224.9¼x58.9x66.9x60.10¼	19,600
Front-st., n. s., 1-60th part, 23.8x85	1,050
Lewis-st., e. s., 165 feet e. of Stanton-st., 25x100	4,500
Morris-st., s. s., No. 7	15,000
Mulberry-st., w. s., 60 feet w. of Hester-st., 25x40	1,000
16th-st., s. s., 268 feet w. of 1st-av., 21x¼ the block	14,000
16th-st., n. e. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Av. A, 23.9x92	12,500
26th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x98.9	32,000
31st-st., n. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21.10x98.9	30,000
35th-st., n. s., 93.9 ft. from 7th-av., 18.9x98.9	10,506
40th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x98.9	nom.
West 44th-st., No. 40, 18.6x100.5	11,593
44th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 11th-av., 15x100.5	4,200
49th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	23,000
49th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x85	1,800
53d-st., s. w. s., 249 ft. s. e. of 1st-av., 126.7x177.7¼ x156.4x175; Av. A, w. s., 44.1¾ ft. s. w. of 53d-st., 94x119.2½x120.5x75x178.5¼x1..0	10,000
59th-st., n. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 12x.6x100.5	3,116
61st-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25.3½x90 1-9	2,000
63d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x122.11, 2 lots	6,500
63d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., 55x121.1½, 6 lots	16,400
84th-st., s. s., between 3d and 4th avs., Ward No. 54, 25x102	2,500
89th-st., n. s., 131.3 ft. e. of Av. A, 18.9x100.8½	5,000
97th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 11x60x189x160.11 x200x100.11	nom.
115th-st. and 116th-st., and 1st and 2d avs., 2 lots	1,850
121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x100.11	5,500
125th-st., n. s., 510 ft. e. of 6th-av., 8 lots, 200x99.10	20,600
126th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 5 lots, 125x99.11	7,000
127th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x99.11	11,000
127th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 5 lots, 125x99.11	9,000
Avenue B, w. s., 71.10¾ ft. from 12th-st., 60x1¼x32x21.9x52.11¼x33.3x17.11x13.7	23,000
2d-av., e. s., 56.10 ft. s. of 119th-st., 4x100	300
2d-av. and 59th-st., s. w. cor., 20.5x65	17,000
3d-av. and 98th-st., s. w. cor., 201.10x100	36,000
8th-av., w. s., 83.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x75	25,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 25x100	11,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 25x100	7,000
9th-av. and 94th st., n. e. cor., 201.4x74.4x53.10 } 9th-av. and 94th-st., s. e. cor., 48x105.2 }	20,000
Lot No. 420, Clement C. Wines' estate, 19.6x98.8	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 896, Nos. 1 and 9, 2d floor, 7 years; 3 years, per year $1,100; 4 years, per year	1,200
Canal-st., Nos. 377 and 379, 3 years, per year	2,200
Chatham-st., No. 183, 6 years, per year	3,600
Essex-st., No. 170, 3 years, per year	900
Walker-st., No. 42, 1st floor and basement, 3 years, per year	4,750
Walker-st., No. 93, 5 years, per year	3,000
West Broadway, No. 119, 5 years, per year	1,500
Wooster-st., Nos. 208 and 210, 5 years, per year	3,000
2d-st., No. 157, 4 years, per year	480
16th-st. and 1st-av., n. e. cor. store and basement, 3 years, per month	$58 33
19th-st., n. s., w. of 10th-av., lot, 10 years, per year	500
123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x½ the block, 10 years, per year	30
2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. w. of 62d-st., lot 25x105, 10½ years, per year	400
6th-av., No. 651, 5 years, per year	3,500
6th-av., No. 168, 5 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 384.6 ft. w. Paca-av., 176.5x183.9¼ x91.2x62.9¼	$750
Chestnut-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. Evergreen-av., 50x100	800
Cypress Hill-pl. road, adj. Wm. Wall's prop., 90.6 x136	2,800
Devoe-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. Olive-st., 25x125	1,300
Downing-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. Gates-av., 22x101	2,200
Fulton-st. and Front-st., n. e. cor., 38.2x54.5x19.2x12.2½x48x2.1¼x50.1x34	35,000
Gerry-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. Harrison-av., 50x100	
Henry-st., w. s., 46 ft. s. Woodhull-st., 25x89	4,500
Remsen-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. Union-av., 25x109x27x117	3,700
State-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. Court-st., 44x83.6x54.2x86.5	4,425
Suydam-st. and Central-av., s. w. cor., 101x49x114 x47	5,900
Sumpter-st. and Saratoga-av., n. e. cor., 50x100	725
Washington-st., 90 ft. s. Tillary-st., 45.11¼x84.8x24.10x24.3x70.7	13,400
Linden-st., e. s., 14 lots, bet. Wyckoff and Myrtle avs. Block, bounded by Wyckoff, Grove and Linden sts. and Myrtle-av	12,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. Powers-st., 20x77	3,200
1st-place, s. s., 101 ft. e. Court-st., 60.3x1x38x1x25x98.4x28	3,100
South 1st-st., s. s., 128.6 w. 4th-st., 25x100	5,000
South 2d-st. and 3d-st., s. e. cor., 21.6x79.6	6,000
North 7th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. 5th-st., 105x100x50x25x55x75	8,000
18th-st., s. s., 388 ft. w. 5th-av., 34.8x100	4,200
De Kalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. Lewis-av., 155.4x85.6x180.7¼x25	1,200
Evergreen-av., w. s., 95 ft. n. Suydam-st., 50x72.2x44.11x11.4x95	12,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 40 ft. w. Madison-st., 20x80.8	6,500
Graham-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. Marshall-st., 25x100	2,800
Hamilton-av., s. s., 44 ft. s. Rapelyea-st., 48x2.3x23x46x20	5,000
Lee-av. and Penn-st., n. e. corner, 83.4x100	4,000
Lotts-lane, 425 ft. s. Throop-av. and 58 ft. n. De Kalb-av., 41.2x40.8	800
Throop-av. and Floyd-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	1,300
Washington-av. and Dean-st., n. e. corner, 30x35 x41.7x20	800
Washington-av., e. s., 249.6 ft. s. Myrtle-av., 37.6x100	3,500
Ross-st., s. s., 232 ft. e. Bedford-av., 100x130	20,000

Leases Recorded.

Franklin-st., w. s., 71.8 ft. s. Kent-st., 5 years, per year	$400
Graham-st., No. 8, 1st floor, &c., 5 years, per year	213
Columbia-st., No. 491, store, &c., 5 years, per year	630

New-Lots.

Fulton and Miller avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	$4,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of South Fourth-st., 18x50	$3,200
Wayne-st., lot No. 24, block No. 90, 25x100	1,800
Wayne-st., lot No. 8, A. Mann, Jr.'s, Map	1,000

Hoboken.

Division-st., s. w. s., 385¼ ft. s. e. of Cedar-st., 5 x25	$4,000
8th-st., n. s., 82 ft. e. of Garden-st., 18x60	5,500

Hudson City.

Hudson-av. and Broad-st., cor. lot No. 101, 25x100	$5,300
3 acres near J. D. Van Winkle's	1,000
Palisade-av., lot No. 44, block No. 5, 25x100	5,600

Bergen.

Monticello-av., lot No. 120, block D, 25x100	$550

Greenville.

Lane leading from main road to Newark Bay, 50x180	$400
Newark Bay, e. s. and s. of S. C. Nelson's, 19 acres	2,000

Bergen Point.

Hobart-av. and Cottage-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	$700
Hobart-av. and Silver-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	32	Barley, bushels	480
Flour, bbls.	8,685	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	708	Pork, bbls.	264
Cornmeal, bags	2,033	Cut Meats, pkgs.	365
Wheat, bushels	1,768	Lard, pkgs.	450
Corn, bushels	37,070	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	389
Rye, bushels	470	Whisky, bbls.	75
Oats, bushels	1,300	Petroleum, bbls.	1,491

ASHES—Have been in good demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in good request at full rates, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c., free, and 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite firm and partly active to-day. The main inquiry has been from speculative buyers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 8,736 bales, including 1,062 bales to spinners, 1,389 bales to shippers, 5,985 bales to speculators and 300 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular for the current week, notice the week's movements as follows: "Our market for the week has been active, and prices have advanced 3 cents ⅌ lb. from the closing quotations of last week. The sales have been 48,583 bales, including 3,736 to spinners, 25,049 to speculators, and 19,798 to exporters, of which 9,086 were in transit. There is a full amount of all grades of Cotton offering, but market closes very firm at full quotations. The decline in receipts at our ports gives strength to our market."

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22¼	22½	23 @—
Good Ordinary	23¾	23¾	24 @—
Low Middling	24½	24¾	24¾@—
Middling	25	25¼	25½@—
Good Middling	26	26¼	27 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	27,546
Receipts last week	22,982
Receipts preceding week	23,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	211,661
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	437,173
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	557,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	860
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	106,846
Exports since Sept. 1	247,830
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,595
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	54,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,665,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,405,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,048,000
Exports same time 1866-7	737,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	360,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	525,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, but has been quoted a trifle firmer on reduced offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 70; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $10@$10 45; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 45 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90@$9 70
Extra State	10 00@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $9 10@$10 80 for common to fair, and $10 85@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in moderate demand at firmer prices; sales were reported of 850 sacks at $12 50@$14 for extras, ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in demand at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 3 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more request to day at $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 25 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 540 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in good request at $5 90@$6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for export and milling, and has improved 2@3 cents per bushel, closing quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels, including ordinary White at $3; Amber (Winter) Canada, at $2 90; White Michigan at $3 20; No. 1 Spring at $2 53@$2 54, delivered; No. 2 do. at $2 43@$2 45, delivered; Mixed Spring at $2 38; damaged Spring at $1 85, and Amber Pennsylvania at $2 67½@$2 70 per bushel. Corn has been quite brisk again to-day, at a further notable rise in prices. Sales have been reported of 97,000 bushels at $1 26@1 30 for New Mixed Western; $1 30@$1 31 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 27 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 27@$1 32 for New and Old Yellow Western and Southern; $1 23@1 27 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ⅌ bushel. Small sales of Rye were reported at $1 85@$1 95; and of Malt at $2 20 per bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Oats have been more active and firmer; sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@83c., in store, and 86c., delivered, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate supply and demand at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 95c.@$1 15 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS — Have been in limited request, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 34,590 hides; sales, 45,200 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 3,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¼@25½ lbs., at 20c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 8,400 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 11@12 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Corrientes, 22½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20@21½ lbs., part 19½c., gold, usual selection; 10,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry San Juan, 22 lbs., 15½c.@16½c., gold, as they run; 5,700 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Matamoros, damaged, at auction, 16c., currency, as they run; 1,300 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 80 lbs., part 11½c., currency, as they run; 1,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande Horse, in bond, 38 lbs., $2 25, gold each; 2,500 City Slaughter, Ox, 75@85 lbs., 11½c. currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 176,500 (same time last year 171,100—year before, 303,500,) and 250 bales, as follows: 160,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 4,500 Dry California, 2,500 Dry Orinoco, 2,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 1,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 5,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, and 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock Tanned Sole has been fairly active and very firm. Other kinds quiet. Week's receipts 30,000 sides. We quote sole thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less active, including Spirits Turpentine at 73c.@74½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 30@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair demand at full prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 13c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened more firmly, with a fairly speculative inquiry, but closed dull and rather heavy. Sales have been made of 2,950 bbls., in lots, at $24 75@$24 87, closing at $24 80, regular, for New Western Mess, $23 37@$23 75, closing at $23 50 for Old Mess; $22 25@$23 for Prime Mess; $23 50 for Thin Mess; $19 75 @$20 75, chiefly $20@$20 50, for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. New Mess, including seller, all April, at $24 87@$24 90, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 280 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been quiet but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 180 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, and 13c. for Short Rib, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15½c. for very inferior to prime; and 16c.@16½c. for small lots of fancy kettle-rendered; also 500 tcs., April delivery, seller's option, at 16c. ⅌ lb Dressed Hogs continue in limited demand at 13c. for City and 12½c.@12½c. for Country, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in brisk demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,970 bbls. Tierce Beef continue in moderate demand, including Prime Mess at $33 50@$37, and India Mess at $38@$41 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 170 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams have been in good request at from $33@$36 50 for poor to very choice; sales 425 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 45c.@57c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@50c. for interior to choice Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@16½c., ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	50 @55
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	50 @53
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	48 @51
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	45 @48
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	45 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	55 @58
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	50 @54
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	48 @50
Canada	30 @37
Canada Extra	38 @40

CHEESE.	
Factory Daries, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	15½@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15 @15½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	11½@12½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	9 @10

SKINS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Deer. Sales 11,000 lbs. Sisal, 7,000 lbs. Central American, and 1,000 lbs. Campeachy, sold on private terms. We quote: Honduras 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 45c.@47½c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 50c. in gold, ⅌ lb. Goat have attracted more attention; sales 200 bales Mexican, 80 bales Payta, &c., and 200 bales Curaçoa, at prices within the range of quotations. The *Georgia*, from Vera Cruz, brings 581 bales. We quote: Tampico, 40c.@45c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@37½c.; Cape, 38c.@42½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12½c.@13½c., and 760 boxes Havana, at from 12c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14½c. @17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 74,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 78,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WOOL—Has been in less urgent request, but has been quoted very firm in price, especially domestic, the available supply of which has been quite moderate.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	47@52
¾ and ¾ blood do	43@46
Common and ¼ do	38@41
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	52@57
¾ and ¾ blood do	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	40@43
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	36@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@48
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@41
Super	38@46
No. 1	35@40
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	35@42
Western limed pulled	33@37
Southern limed pulled	30@38
Tub Washed	45@52

FREIGHTS—Have been more active and rather firmer to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,600 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@½d. ⅌ lb.; 250 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 17,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d.@8d., closing at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 600 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. by sail, and 35s. by steamer, ⅌ ton; 500 bbls. Oxide Zinc, by sail, at 30s. ⅌ ton; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ⅌ hhd. For London, 50 three-quarter boxes Tobacco at 4s. each.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PURIM BALL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Natali-Testa, Signors Lotti, Testa, Barili, Dubreul and Ronconi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Sohell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA. MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Characters by Mrs. G. C. Howard and a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday, the question of the *Alabama* claims was discussed. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Lord Stanley, Mr. Forster, Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. Gladstone, spoke during the progress of the debate, which was quite conciliatory in tone. The spirit of the speeches published elsewhere is incomplete, however, on account of the difficulty experienced, last night, in working the telegraph lines. The London newspapers of Saturday comment upon the discussion, and the *Times* dwells upon the favorable impression, in regard to the justice of the British Government, it is likely to produce in the United States.

The House of Commons, immediately after terminating the debate on the condition of Ireland, will take up the question of Irish reform. Notice, too, has been given of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

A bill will shortly be laid before Parliament advocating the purchase by the Government of all the telegraphs in the Kingdom.

It is said that the Fenian prisoners captured at Dungarvan have been offered their pardon conditionally, upon their immediate departure from the country.

The French Press bill is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif.

Marquis Pepoli has been appointed French Minister to Great Britain.

A bill for ratifying the Prusso-American treaty has been introduced into the Prussian Council.

The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs has expressed his belief in the importance of preserving friendly relations with all the European Powers, and especially with Italy.

The steamship *Weser*, from Bremen Feb. 22 and Southampton Feb. 25, arrived at this port last night.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions relative to affairs in New Mexico were presented to the Senate Saturday, and referred to the Committee on Territories. Several petitions for the removal of political disabilities were also presented and referred. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that there now existed no reason for the further retention of the salary of Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was read, and, after some discussion, laid on the table. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed after a short debate. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on an amendment striking out the appropriation for the Minister to Portugal (Mr. Harvey). A debate ensued, which lasted until there was not a quorum left in the Senate Chamber, when, without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the session was devoted to general debate. In Committee of the Whole, Messrs. Clarke and Blaine discussed the finances, and Mr. Broomall spoke relative to the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws. A discussion regarding the public debt followed, Messrs. Holman, Broomall, Logan, Blaine and others participating. Mr. Lynch addressed the Committee upon the currency, favoring two bills on the subject introduced by him, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The California Senate recently adopted resolutions approving of the action of Congress in the impeachment question, and expressing confidence in Senator Wade. Gov. Haight declined to forward them, on the ground that they would have a tendency to prejudice the Senate during the trial of the President. The Senate then struck out the name of Senator Wade, and now calls on the Governor to forward them as amended. The Governor's action is not yet known.

The recent rains, it would appear, have caused great damage all over the Northwest. By the breaking of an ice-gorge at Aurora, Ill., several dams and bridges were more or less damaged, and at Rockport, in the same State, the breaking of the ice caused the water to rise higher than it ever rose before. A heavy snow and rain storm prevailed Friday at Kansas City, Mo.

On Saturday afternoon, William Kriel, a butcher of Louisville, Ky., murdered his wife, and then attempted, but unsuccessfully, to commit suicide. Domestic misunderstanding seems to have led to the commission of the murder.

The election in Kentucky has resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket.

An avalanche at Key Stone, Sierra County, California, on the 4th of March, buried seventeen men in the snow, five of whom were killed. Several buildings were destroyed.

The President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company denies the truth of the reports concerning the purchase of the San Jose, Southern Pacific Valley and Sacramento railroads by the Central Company.

The Memphis (Tenn.) election has resulted in the defeat of the Democrats.

An incendiary fire at Saco, Me., Saturday night, destroyed property of the value of $10,000.

We are indebted to Purser T. W. Ely, of the steamship *Herman Livingston*, for Savannah newspapers.

At midnight Saturday night, under the orders of Collector Bailey, of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, the large distillery of Major Finley, in Fifty-fourth-street, near the East River, was seized while in possession of persons claiming to be the representatives of the United States Marshal, under a judicial order directing its sale. It was in running order. Over $20,000 worth of whisky was found in "mash" and in barrels. The fires were lighted and the steam up. The Marshal's Deputy in charge of the premises made no resistance.

Last evening a public meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle. Addresses explanatory of the object of the Society, and recounting the good work already accomplished through its influence, were delivered by Rev. Dr. John Thomson, James O. Murray and Peter Stryker.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Julia Dean Cooper, at Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday, was attended by a very large assemblage. The remains were placed in the receiving vault of the Second-street Episcopal Church.

At Bunyan Hall last evening, Rev. Mr. Van Meter, Superintendent of the Howard Mission, addressed a large audience, presenting and commenting on some remarkable statistics with regard to "Rum and what it costs New-York."

Under the auspices of the American Church Union, at the Church of the Transfiguration, last evening, Rev. Dr. Swope preached a sermon in which he urged that following the old paths, as recommended by the Prophet Jeremiah, was the safest plan for the church.

At the sixth public meeting of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, held last evening at the chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, in West Forty-third-street, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rev. B. B. Leacock and J. W. Trimble.

Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon to his congregation last evening on the subject of "Swearing." He denounced the practice as vulgar, useless, weak, unfashionable and wicked.

A fire broke out at 2 P. M. Sunday morning in the Roman Catholic Church, corner of Sidney-place and Livingston-street, Brooklyn. The building was totally consumed. The damage to the church and property is estimated at $42,000.

Cotton was in active demand on Saturday at full rates. Breadstuffs were rather freely purchased at improved prices, especially Wheat and Corn. Provisions attracted a little more attention. Pork was dearer. Freights were more active.

Removal of Political Disabilities—Exceptional or General?

The principle laid down by Mr. Dawes in his defence of the bill for removing political disabilities from Mr. Butler, a member elect from Tennessee, is so evidently wise and politic that we can but regret its very limited application. Referring to Southern men who went into the rebellion, but subsequently became supporters of the Union and its Government, he remarked that "the minds and influence of such men are absolutely essential to a healthy reconstruction of the Southern States." The fact is incontestible. Months ago Gen. Sickles, while in command of a military district, pointed out the hindrance to reconstruction occasioned by the exclusion from office of the most intelligent, most active and most trustworthy citizens, who are unable to take the test oath. Similar testimony has been borne by other District Commanders, and its force and reasonableness are apparent. At present the best men of every Southern community are debarred, by participation in the rebellion, from nearly all share in the conduct of political affairs. They cannot hold local office because they cannot take the oath which Congress has attached to office. Not only are the States deprived of the benefit of their services, but the individuals themselves are put under a degrading ban, the influence they might exercise is impaired, and a feeling is engendered among the people which militates seriously against the progress of reconstruction. To this exclusion more than to any other single circumstance the successful opposition to the constitutional amendment was undoubtedly attributable; and we think with Mr. Dawes that if the disability be persisted in, "it will be a long time before the mass of the people will come up to the support of the Government."

Why, then, does Mr. Dawes, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, content himself with a fractional measure of relief instead of boldly addressing himself to the vindication of the broad principle which his argument involves? If it is desirable to clear away obstacles to the admission of Mr. Butler to Congress, is it not vastly more desirable to remove by some far-reaching stroke the obstacles which keep out of Congress and out of office the very large class who labor under disabilities from which Mr. Butler has now been relieved? Would it not be better in every respect to affirm a general principle, with some well-considered reservations, than to confine its application to rare individual cases, the decision in which looks more like partisanship than principle? The evil being admitted, and the necessity of exceptional action virtually declared, why has not Mr. Dawes courage enough to propose some adequate remedy, that the influence now lost may be secured to the States and the country? The bill benefiting Mr. Butler really affirms nothing like principle. It exempts him from disability "on the basis"—as the report states—"that he performed honorable military service in the army of the United States," subsequent to the act or acts which disqualified him. Manifestly, such a case is one of technical disqualification merely—not one that bears any resemblance to the class of cases represented by Longstreet, to whom Mr. Dawes paid a merited compliment.

The general aspect of the question is not improved by the measure prescribing a modified test-oath for those from whom political disabilities have been removed. The removal can be effected only by a vote of two-thirds of each House, and we do no injustice to either when we assume that, as party matters are now conducted, the vote required will be had rarely, except when the person for whom it is had is a sworn and zealous adherent of the dominant party. The pending enactment, in fact, settles no principle, and indicates not the faintest approach toward the doctrine laid down by the member from Massachusetts, who made himself responsible for the change. As a healing measure, it will be a nullity. Convenient it may be, in a party sense; and that is all that can be truly said in its behalf. It is not impartial or just, and, most certainly, none can mistake it for conciliation or liberality.

If Congress would reach the mass of the Southern people on this subject, it must grapple with and dispose of it by some broad measure that shall remove disabilities from all but a limited class, without subjecting men to the ordeal of a Congressional scrutiny or the judgment of a partisan majority. What is wanted, too, is not a measure limited in its operation to applicants for admission to Congress, but one that shall make available for the local administration of affairs those from whose disabilities every part of the South suffers. The subject is particularly urgent in view of the proscriptive policy which certain of the Constitutional Conventions have adopted. The Alabama test oath, for example, is as tyrannical and obnoxious as any that was ever exacted in the Old World. It affects, not character or conduct, but the moral conviction of the citizen, and thus is as insulting as it is proscriptive. In Virginia, again, the Convention has disfranchised, in addition to the higher officers of the State, judges, clerks of courts, sheriffs, magistrates, constables, overseers of the poor, coroners, mayors, city councilmen, flour and tobacco inspectors, and we know not what other orders of men, if they "gave aid and comfort to the rebellion." The thing is monstrous, and absurd to boot. On its face, it debars from the first political privilege of citizenship the great body of the thrifty and competent men in every locality. Can there be reconstruction with this disfranchising clause in the State Constitution? Can there be prosperity, harmony, or even peace, while so large a proportion of the community are denied the privilege of participating in the management of State affairs?

These questions, in this shape, are not at present before Congress. They will come up, however, when the Constitutions pass under the review prescribed by the Reconstruction acts. And meanwhile it is in the power of Congress to confirm the Conventions in their intolerant course, or to declare in some definite way its adhesion to the principle which Mr. Dawes pronounces essential to the early progress of reconstruction among the main body of the people.

Ferry Franchises—The Abuse of Power by the Corporation.

A Committee was appointed last year by the Legislature to take testimony in relation to the management of our ferries, and to report the facts as soon as practicable, with a view to remedying defects and promoting the convenience of the people. This Committee sat for a week or ten days, and received the evidence of a large number of citizens, showing very conclusively that there was great room for improvement in the conduct of most of the companies, and that in a few cases—notably those of the Williamsburg and Hoboken lines—the control of the ferries could not possibly have fallen into worse hands. We have never heard, however, that the report of the Committee excited proper attention in the Legislature. Certainly no action was taken upon it by that body.

A glance at the franchises under which the various companies operate shows that the desired reforms in ferry management might be brought about without calling upon the Legislature to act in the matter. The Mayor, Common Council and Comptroller have all the power that is requisite for compelling the companies to provide proper accomodations for the public. This is expressly stated in the terms of the leases of each company. Perhaps it is too much to expect that our City officers will exert this power for the good of the people, but that they possess the authority to compel the companies to run staunch, well-appointed and well-manned boats at regular intervals, cannot be disputed under a simple interpretation of the language of the ferry leases.

Let us examine, in the first place, the case of the ferries under the control of the Union Ferry Company, running from Fulton, Whitehall, Wall and Catharine streets to Brooklyn. The lease of all these ferries is dated the 29th of May, 1860—the term being for ten years. The lease stipulates that all the boats run on these ferries shall be such as are approved by the Comptroller, and provides further that the ferry company

> —"Shall in all things conduct and manage the said ferries respectively in conformity with, and shall obey, in respect thereof, *all laws and ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New York, and agreeably to such rules, regulations and restrictions*, whether as to the time of the departure of the boats from each end of the ferries respectively, the time of starting the same on the morning of each day, or of running the same during the night, or otherwise, and all matters pertaining to the good management of said ferries and the efficient accommodation of the public thereat during the term of said lease, *as shall from time to time be required by the said Comptroller, or by any ordinance or resolution of the said parties* of the first part (the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty,) or *their successors, made or passed*, or which hereafter may be made or passed, in relation thereto."

Here it would seem are ample powers to compel this Company to fulfill its obligations to the public. But whoever heard of the Common Council or the Comptroller calling the Company to account? It is true, indeed, that a show was made some time since of passing a resolution to require the Company to put up gates to be opened only after the boats are secured to the bridges, in order to avoid accidents to passengers, but the resolution was never adopted. It was even asserted that such a resolution, if adopted, could never be enforced, in spite of the provision of the lease which we have quoted, placing the regulation of such matters in the hands of the Common Council.

The ferries running to Williamsburg have been and continue to be the subject of many and just complaints. These are the Roosevelt, the Grand and the Houston-street ferries. Not only are the trips on these routes made irregularly, but the boats themselves are old, weak, shaky and unsafe. Yet the leases under which these ferries operate respectively provide that the boats shall be approved by the Mayor, Common Council and Comptroller. Do these officials approve the weak, dirty, uncomfortable and improperly-manned boats of these ferries? Have they ever read the leases? If they have, why do they hesitate to exercise the powers with which they are clothed for the benefit of the public?

For the ferry from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, which is owned by Mr. E. A. Stevens, no formal lease or franchise exists. Mr. Stevens simply pays $11,000 per annum to the City for the use of the slips. Owning, as he does, nearly the entire water front on the New-Jersey side, he has matters entirely his own way, no one being able to compete with him, and he gets his privileges from the City at his own price, which is absurdly low. It is no marvel, therefore, that his ferry is, by long odds, the vilest of all in its management and treatment of patrons.

Much surprise has been expressed at the low rentals at which the franchises of many of the ferries are held. The most remarkable instance of this sort is that of the Staten Island ferry, running from the foot of Whitehall-street. The nominal holder is Mr. Jacob L. Smith, who is understood to represent a large capitalist and steamboat owner. In May, 1855, the franchise of this ferry was sold to Mr. Smith for ten years, at an annual rental of $5,100. At the expiration of this term, the franchise was put up at public auction and purchased for $7,500. Of course the purchaser expected to find the lease drawn with the same provisions as the one given to Mr. Smith, but was greatly astonished on discovering that a clause had been inserted to the effect that the purchaser should take all the ferry boats, fixtures, &c., *at Mr. Smith's valuation*. The purchaser naturally declined so extraordinary a proposition, and refused to take the franchise. Some months afterward the lease was again offered for sale, and Mr. Smith secured it at his own price—$1,000 per annum.

The ferry leases are, we believe, drawn by the Comptroller. What influences induced the late Comptroller to insert so extraordinary a provision in the Staten Island ferry lease as that referred to above, or where he found his authority, no one has yet been able to discover. The effect of it has been to take about $10,000 per annum for ten years out of the City Treasury, and put that amount in the pocket of Mr. Smith.

It is evident, therefore, from the tenor of the ferry franchises, that there is no need of going to the Legislature for aid to compel the ferry companies to do their duty, if the Common Council would only perform theirs. The right to grant ferry franchises was made over to the Corporation under the Montgomerie Charter in 1730-37. As it is evident that the Corporation has abused its power, it is only fitting that the Legislature should now interfere and deprive it of a right it has not exercised for the advantage of the City.

The New Liberal Movement in Japan.

The revolution marches in Japan. The letters from our correspondents in that country, which we publish this morning, show very clearly the startling rapidity with which contact with the outside world is revolutionizing the oldest civilization and hitherto most immutable institutions in the world. The progress of events was astounding enough in the few years that intervened between the time when the law was in force that declared it death for a foreigner to land on Japanese soil, and the establishment of commercial settlements of foreigners, at once powerful enough to protect themselves against aggression and recognized by the executive branches of the Japanese Government. But our correspondent quotes the belief of Sir Rutherford Alcock, no small authority on the subject, that the original object was in reality only to gain time to organize an attempt to expel the hated intruders by force—*reculer pour mieux sauter*. But influences mightier than Japanese force or Japanese statecraft were at work, and no retracing of steps was possible when once the higher civilization and commercial enterprise of foreign nations had been brought into relation with the people and resources of Japan. We now learn that not only has the policy of exclusion been abandoned in despair by many of its former most bigoted upholders, but that the institutions of the country are actually thrown into anarchy through the resentment of the Daimios, or semi-independent feudal nobles, at the monopoly by the Central Government of the advantages of foreign intercourse. In former days a great source of disturbance in Japan was the rivalry between parties and classes as to which should most effectually harass and inflict injury on the foreign trader; now the exact reverse is the cause of quarrel.

This is certainly a remarkable state of things, both as affecting Japan itself and the nations seeking commercial intercourse with that Empire. Whether the mass of the people, to whom the exclusionists are said to be making appeals, may not retard the course of events, or whether a large increase of the number of treaty ports is desirable in the present stage of commerce or not, is uncertain, but the tendency of recent occurrences is unmistakable.

The Debate of Friday Night in the British Parliament—The Alabama Case.

But for the interruption to the telegraph wires last night, we should have been able to lay before our readers this morning a *verbatim* report of the important Parliamentary debate on Friday last on the *Alabama* claims. Our dispatches, which we presume give the greater portion of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's remarks, are sufficiently full, however, to enable the public to form an intelligent judgment of the feeling and opinion of England, and of the issue which we may expect to this long controversy between the two Governments.

The temperance and intelligence of the debate are no less striking than the desire for justice and good feeling which every speaker expressed. In making this remark we had no intention of drawing any contrast with the debates in Congress on the same question; but still it may be no harm to add, that we should think no less either of the statesmanship or intellect of our representatives, if, after perusing this Parliamentary debate, they would give us reason to believe, next time the question is before them, that they are capable of treating it in an equally admirable manner and spirit. We know that displays of froth and fury, bluster and bosh, are thought by some people to be very impressive,—and we will not dispute the point, as regards domestic politics; but we think that in international questions, where foreigners observe our conduct, it would be well to retain as much self-possession as is consistent with the force of our determination.

The speakers—with the exception of Lord Stanley, who spoke for the Government—were on the Liberal side of the House. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who called up the question, though yet a young man, has made the *Alabama* claims a matter of special investigation and interest ever since the subject was first mooted, and he has always taken a position quite as fair and unprejudiced as that which he assumed in the debate of Friday night. He urged the settlement of the vexed question on the plan proposed by our Government, and was in favor of submitting to arbitration even England's right of recognizing the Confederacy—which is all that Secretary Seward has ever claimed, and which many American writers have been willing should be kept in abeyance. Lord Stanley met these arguments in a friendly way. He said the British Government could not make indiscriminate concessions, but were willing to submit all questions to arbitration, except the point of recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. This is the ground that Lord Stanley has taken in his dispatches to our Government and in his intercourse with Mr. Adams, and he sustained it by such arguments as he has already frequently put forth in diplomatic interchanges. Mr. Forster, like the first speaker, sought a speedy settlement of the dangerous question, and thought that Mr. Seward's views deserved careful consideration. Mr. Mill denied that the recognition of the South was a violation of the law, but admitted that it was a rash and unfriendly act, and favored, as he has previously done, the appointment of a mixed commission for the adjustment of the claims. Mr. Gladstone also favored the reference to a commission, and sought a just and honorable settlement of the case, though for himself he had doubts as to reparation claimed to be due by the United States.

All the speakers took particular pains to express amicable and pacific feelings toward this country; and the debate shows that though there is a difference of opinion as to the concessions that England ought to make, there is no difference in the desire to treat the American claims as though they had their basis in truth and justice. There is in fact no party in England now that justifies the conduct of the English Government in the matter of the *Alabama*. Such opposition as exists to Secretary Seward's presentation of the case relates entirely to our right of calling in question England's recognition of the South as belligerents. Under these circumstances, the settlement of the case ought not to be attended with any insurmountable difficulties, or associated with any menaces to the public peace.

English Affairs—Mr. Disraeli's Line of Policy.

Mr. Disraeli has met Parliament after the recess necessary for the reorganization of the Cabinet, and after convening a private meeting of his supporters, a customary proceeding in such cases, and in no way significant of any discord in the party requiring skillful treatment at the hands of its leader. He was received, we are told, with loud cheers from the opposition as well as from his own side of the House, a fact doubtless due to the instinctive feeling that, politics aside, his long parliamentary career and the services he had rendered his party had been justly rewarded by his elevation to its leadership. Personally, Mr. Disraeli is extremely popular among all parties in the House of Commons. His thorough knowledge of all the constitutional forms and customs of Parliament, combined with his uniform courtesy toward private members when conducting the business of the House, are in strong contrast to the *hauteur* of Lord Palmerston or the snappishness of Mr. Gladstone, both of whom made many personal enemies when in office. Though by far the greatest master of really telling sarcasm in the House, he rarely makes use of it unless first attacked himself. If any member chooses, however, to make a personal attack on him, he is perfectly certain to get the worst of it in the end, but it is rarely, if ever, that Mr. Disraeli imparts personal bitterness into the warmest discussion, or manifests anything like rancor toward his opponents.

There being no change of party, there was no necessity for any very elaborate exposition of policy. But Mr. Disraeli took the occasion to enunciate some of the general principles by which his Government would be actuated. Ireland, he said, would be treated with "a tender regard." This is vague, it is true, and may mean anything or nothing; but it is also true that the absence of a tender regard, and too often of any regard at all in the treatment of Irish interests, is precisely what has tended so greatly to embitter the feeling of the Irish toward England. The foreign policy of the Government will be unchanged, remaining in the hands of Lord Stanley. In referring to domestic politics, Mr. Disraeli struck the key-note of his political creed in the phrase, "recognizing national traits as the best security for national institutions." Last year, when every attempt to fix the electoral franchise at a fixed *minimum* of rental had failed, Mr. Disraeli was in no small degree indebted for his success to the fact that he based his scheme on one of the oldest institutions in England, the parochial system of local government. Every man paying rates for local government had a voice in that government, in the appointment of parish officers, and in the disposal of parish funds. A large extension of the franchise had become necessary; why not effect it in accordance with the spirit of an old and popular institution, familiar to all classes of the community, and at once extend a share in the National Government to every man who had previously possessed a share in the local government of the district in which he resided? In this guise electoral reform lost half its revolutionary aspect, and men who had shuddered at really less extensive measure based upon some arbitrary "hard and fast line" of rental, saw in it only a widening of popular liberty, in harmony at once with the spirit of the age, the old institutions of the country, and the traits and habits of the people. Though a foreigner in blood, Mr. Disraeli is excelled by no living statesman in his knowledge of the growth of English institutions, and the exact nature of the hold they have on popular sentiment. His brilliant political and social novels would alone show this, and a quarter of a century of Parliamentary life has given him opportunities of studying the practical working of that institution which renders him beyond all others, the man to carry on English affairs on liberal principles, and yet in accordance with "national traits."

A Curious Story.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for March contains a curious story, professedly true, but which we suspect is mainly fiction, concerning the sequel of the Earl of Cardigan's trial by the House of Lords in 1841, for fighting a duel with Capt. Tuckett, who had served in the Earl's regiment in India, and who forced a fight upon him for an alleged impertinence to his wife.

The article states that after the trial (which was a mere mockery of justice) Capt. Tuckett and his wife came to this country and lived in Philadelphia for many years, in poverty and comparative obscurity, the Captain earning a scanty living by editing and publishing a monthly insurance journal, and his wife—a handsome, intelligent and lovely woman—sharing his hardships and devoting herself to him with the most absolute spirit of self-sacrifice. The Captain is described as a model of all manly and soldierly virtue, and his wife as a model of everything that a wife should be. She had denied to her husband in the most solemn manner that she had ever received from the Earl any other letters than the one the accidental discovery of which had led to the duel, and his last words were assurances that he never doubted her. But a week after his death, according to this writer, she threw off her disguise and resumed what he says had been her real character from the beginning. Her first act was to write to the Earl that she intended to publish the letters he had written to her in India in a volume, which had the desired effect of bringing a remittance. She is represented as having had a benefit at the Old Chestnut Theatre in Philadelphia, in March, 1854, in which she played *Marjory*, in "The Rough Diamond," with great spirit, and as undertaking the management of the Front-street Theatre in Baltimore on the 1st of September, 1855. Her career from that time forward is represented as having been bold, courageous and profligate to the last degree; and it is further stated that she was the daughter of a strolling actor in England, and had herself been, while a child, one of the attractions of the traveling booth. Her last years here were years of great privation and suffering, and she finally fled with a friend to Colorado, where she at last rests in peace.

There probably is more or less foundation for this very interesting story, which is written by L. Davis Clarke; but we can find no person who has any recollection of a career at all resembling that which is here ascribed to Margaret Tuckett.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is certainly odd enough that Chief Justice Chase should now give as a reason for again postponing the trial of Jeff. Davis that he must first preside at the trial of Andrew Johnson. When Davis fell into the hands of justice, Johnson, of all men in the country, most earnestly demanded his trial and punishment. Three years have passed away, Johnson himself is denounced as a traitor and enemy of the country, and the trial of Davis is postponed in order that the trial of Johnson may be prosecuted.

Gen. Asboth, who died recently while United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, was originally in the Austrian cavalry service, but joined the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and gave very essential aid to the raw troops who were required to resist the veterans of the Empire. He was a bold, dashing officer, and is mentioned with special commendation by Georgei, who commanded and finally surrendered the whole Hungarian forces to the Russians. Gen. Asboth, upon the overthrow of the national cause, came to this country with Kossuth, and obtained a livelihood by practising his profession as an engineer. He rendered excellent service during our war, for which he received a foreign mission as his reward. He was prevented from going to his post for several months by a very severe wound received in one of the closing battles of the war, from which he could not obtain relief. A musket ball entered his head, and lodged just back of his nose. He visited Europe in hopes of relief, and submitted to repeated surgical operations, but without any benefit. He was a fine-looking man, very tall, with a keen eye and a polished address, and was in every respect a most estimable and honorable gentleman.

We do not wonder that Mr. Ashley is indignant at not being made chairman of the Impeachment Managers, or even a member of that body. After suffering so much contumely for the part he has heretofore played in the business, it is unendurable that he should now be treated with silent neglect, and that others should reap the glory from all his previous labors. Mr. Ashley, however, need not feel too much chagrined. Let him wait patiently till the end, and see how much glory accrues from it after all.

It is reported that—following the example of Paris and London—we are soon to have a horse-flesh dinner served up in this City. We cannot give precisely the same reasons for eating horse in America that are given in Paris and London—viz., that ordinary flesh is so scarce and dear that the poorer classes never get it to eat. This country furnishes a superabundance of excellent beef, mutton and pork, which can be furnished so cheaply that every man ought to have it on his table daily. There can be no valid objection, however, to the eating of horse-flesh by any person who craves it.

The Macon *Telegraph*, noticing our remark that the country has confidence in the good faith with which the impeachment trial will be conducted by the Senate, says that nothing but a belief that the President will be acquitted accounts for the calmness of the public mind. If the country thought him likely to be convicted, says the *Telegraph*, "Wall-street would be convulsed as if by an earthquake." This is a very great mistake. The general impression in this region, and we think throughout the country, is that the President will be convicted and deposed from office; yet we see no symptoms of an earthquake either in Wall-street or anywhere else. The general belief is that the Senate will give the President a fair trial, and will convict and depose him only if he be found guilty; and in that event the whole country and all parties will acquiesce.

There are reports from many parts of the cotton States that the recent rise in the price of cotton has induced great efforts by planters to raise big crops. They are urged by the papers rather to see to the raising of the necessaries of life, and after the South is abundantly supplied with these, and can work from its own resources, it will then be time enough to attempt large cotton crops. There is no doubt that the raising of cotton will be at the best a precarious business for some years. If this country ever again obtain the ascendancy in the cotton markets of the world, the planters will have greater safety and assurance than they can have under the present state of things at home and abroad.

We notice that quite a number of suggestions are being made to Mr. Dickens, in different parts of the country, to give readings in behalf of one or another public charity. We don't suppose that many tickets would be taken by any of the proposers of these charitable schemes.

It seems that Gen. Butler's claims in the matter of impeachment have not been fully recognized. A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* recalls the fact that his speech at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on the Saturday night preceding the October election of 1866, was the first public advocacy of impeachment anywhere in the United States. A year ago (the writer adds) Butler did not hesitate to say that the impeachment of Johnson meant his (Butler's) selection as the Republican candidate for President, and there are those who remember how he traveled through Ohio with the air of one upon whom the mantle of Lincoln was just about to fall. It does not seem likely now that impeachment will bring about the result anticipated by Butler when he originally proposed it; but that is no reason why his claims should be overlooked.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Matinee on Saturday was well attended. We have spoken of the opera ("Norma") before, and need only say that Mme. Parepa-Rosa once more distinguished herself in the *rôle* of the *Druidess*. There will be no performance at this house to-night. Owing to the Purim Ball—a grand affair, which will be unusually splendid this year—it will be impossible to resume operatic operations until Wednesday. The company in consequence plays in Brooklyn to-night. On Wednesday the opera will be "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Rosa as the *Leonore*. The occasion will be rendered additionally interesting by the *début* of Mme. Elise Lumley, who assumes the *rôle* of *Azucena*. The lady possesses an unusually large contralto voice, and is said to be a fine artist. On Thursday evening there is still another *début*. Mme. Elder makes her first appearance on any stage in "Crispino e la Comare."

To-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music "Fra Diavolo."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme of the fourth concert was by no means so interesting as the one [illegible] preceded it. Indeed, it would be impossible [illegible] up to the standard of so memorable an [illegible]. The ninth symphony by Beethoven, the concerto in A minor by Schumann, and the overture to "Jessonda" by Spohr. This was the entire programme of the third concert. A feast for the Gods; requiring, perhaps, a good appetite and a strong digestion, but certainly a feast. A congregation of musical Aldermen would hardly demand a succession of such things. Dr. Doremus, with his finger on the public pulse, therefore prescribed a different dish; a diet light and suitable to the emergency. For the majority this was judicious. But there were some who exclaimed with *Speed*, "I am one who am nourished on my victuals, and would fain have meat." Here is Saturday's programme: Symphony in G minor by Mozart; scena ed aria from the opera "Oberon," by Weber; Introduction to "Lohengrin," by Wagner; and "Deh vieni," from the "Nozze di Figaro," by Mozart; and Symphony in A major, (the Italian,) by Mendelssohn. A little too much Mozart is the first impression, and a good deal of hard thinking confirms it. There was even more Mozart than is thus set down in the contract, for Mlle. Parepa-Rosa receiving an *encore* did incontinently sing "Batti, Batti," from that immortal work "Don Giovanni." The Symphony is also an immortal work, and so is the "Nozze di Figaro." Mozart, were he living, might exclaim with Pithonus: "Me only cruel immortality consumes."

The Symphony is one of the best ever written by Mozart. It is a quarry from whence many smaller works have been built, and can still supply material for the industrious composer who delves cautiously and avoids the inroads of his predecessors, especially the huge excavation made by Beethoven. The performance of this work was, of course, excellent. It depends almost entirely on the stringed and wood instruments, and these are plentiful and good in the present orchestra. The "Introduction to Lohengrin" introduced the other qualities of the band, and satisfactorily also. But is it not a little stale and cheap to drag this piece into every season's programme of the leading musical society of America? There is not a beer garden in the City that does not play this precious "Introduction." It is hackneyed to the last degree. Of its merits it is unnecessary to speak. They have long since been forgotten. Wagner has done many things. In spite of the strenuous advocacy of his friends, he has succeeded in getting a hearing for much of his music, which is the greatest thing. It is asserted that he has admirers, and there is no doubt about his having enemies. Only recently his overture to the "Flying Dutchman"—a very harmless piece of hard work—was hissed in Paris. When one considers the sort of stuff that pleases a French audience, it is not at all curious that this fate should have awaited an innovator. But here, in America, we have suffered longer and know better. We are stolid, having the fear of Germany upon us. We have taken a great deal of Wagner, and are ready for more. But this wearisome "Introduction" is threadbare. The very performers seemed to think so; for a more long-drawn-out, tame performance has never been heard, and we trust, in the common interest of humanity, never will be. The symphony in A major by Mendelssohn, is a work which the composer conceived when seeking health in Italy, hence it is commonly known as the Italian Symphony. The letters of Mendelssohn afford abundant evidence of the weak, emotional way in which it was written. The composer's sensibilities were at their highest tension. His first necessity was to write to his sister, his next to cry, or write down an idea. The ideas thus saved were subsequently elaborated, and hypercritics found them to be remarkably like those which the composer had before he visited Italy, or wrote to his sister, *or* cried. Nevertheless, Mendelssohn produced a smooth, pleasant work. Many people prefer the Italian to the Scotch Symphony, but there is little to choose between the twain. They are both the work of a thoroughly accomplished and clever musician. For the rest it is immaterial whether he dropped a tear into Lago Maggiore or sobbed on the shores of Loch Katrine.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa sang the piece from "Oberon" at the top of her voice. It is a monotonous piece, requiring an unusual amount of dramatic declamation, and ending with the familiar but awkward theme from the overture. Mme. Rosa's superb voice filled the house and delighted the audience. She sang every note like an artist, but she was deficient in dramatic expression. Her opening apostrophe to the ocean could not have been excelled. It was an exhibition of admirable singing. The movements which follow require something more than singing, and this we did not detect. Nevertheless, she was called twice before the curtain. In the second part she sang the "Deh Vieni," from the "Nozze de Figaro," and being encored, "Batti, Batti," from "Don Giovanni." They are not often heard to such positive advantage.

At the next concert, instead of the "Introduction to Lohengrin," by Wagner, we are to have the "Introduction to the Millenium," by Dr. Doremus. The lion will lie down with the lamb, but which is the lion and which the lamb will be left entirely to the decision of those capitalists who invest their money in the entertainment. In other words, Mr. Theodore Thomas, "the eminent artist and well-known conductor," is to play a concerto on the violin. There is something touching about this. Mr. Thomas is the only opponent of the Philharmonic Society. He has his own symphony-soirées. To tame him quietly, and make him play for a few friends, is indeed a feat. Nothing, indeed, can exceed it, unless Mr. Bergmann can be persuaded to play for Mr. Thomas—in which case the world will evidently be coming to an end.

The next concert is on the 18th of April. The pieces are—"Symphony No. 1," in B flat, by Schumann; Poéme Symphonique, "Heroide Funebre," by Liszt," and "Overture to Der Freyschutz," by Weber.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Our readers must not forget that the receptions of the "Grand Duchess" are drawing to a close. The beautiful Helen is impatient for a decision, and Manager Bateman can no longer resist her importunities. A few nights only remain for "La Grande Duchesse." Those who love beauty, wit and liveliness will take the hint.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

An exceedingly good programme was provided last evening at Steinway Hall, on the occasion of the twenty-third Sunday Concert. It opened with a fine selection from "Die Geschoepfe des Prometheus," by Beethoven; a work unknown until now. The great master was apparent in every bar. He received full justice at the hands of the orchestra. Signor Ardavani, a well-known baritone, followed. He sang with a free, melodious voice, and with complete knowledge of his art. There are few singers who know it better. M. Leopold de Meyer played with his usual brilliancy and obtained his customary number of *encores*. The interest of the occasion centered mainly on Mme. Gazzaniga, a lady whose name is remembered with affection by all opera-goers. Mme. Gazzaniga is one of the few truly great dramatic singers who have visited this country. Her style is large, and her voice abundant. She sings with ease, and phrases with the genius of a thorough Italian. The "Salve Maria" was a revelation of what intelligence and art can accomplish when combined with earnest feeling. We have no recollection of ever having heard a piece more delicately colored, more justly emphasized or more accurately delivered. It obtained, as a matter of course, an *encore*. The lady was thrice called before the audience. Her addition to the forces of the Sunday concerts is an important event of the season.

Programme of the Week at the Theatres.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. WALLACK has so fully recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to appear in "Rosedale" this evening. Mr WALLACK is so universal a favorite that any impediment, especially personal illness, that comes in the way of his expected appearance, falls somewhat like a shadow on the world of amusement in this vicinity. There is no doubt that his reappearance to-night will be the occasion of a hearty and congratulatory demonstration.

The spectacular pantomime so long promised, and so much longer in preparation, is to be produced at the Olympic Theatre this evening. Mr. FOX, who is named as the compiler, calls his piece "Humpty Dumpty," and will himself personate the nursery problem that "sat on a wall and had a great fall." Mlle. SANGALI and Miss BETTY RIGL, who shared the honors with BONFANTI in the early months of the "Black Crook," are engaged for the entertainment, and are the prominent ones of a dozen special engagements made for the piece—all equally attractive.

Mr. CHANFRAU enters upon the third week of his engagement at the Broadway Theatre to-night. "*Sam*"—that nervous embodiment of flurry and bewilderment—will continue to be the chief mover of mirth there for some time longer.

The "White Fawn" will be acted, for the fifty-second time, this evening at Niblo's Garden.

The success attendant upon the reëngagement of Miss KATE REIGNOLDS and the revival of "Nobody's Daughter," at the New-York Theatre, induces the management to announce both actress and play for six nights longer, and another *matinée* next Saturday.

This week they are to have Miss LUCILLE WATSON and Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG at the New-York Circus in the same entertainment. This is a combination that ought to be attractive and fill the iron theatre, especially as it is probable that the competition between the two will result in some very brilliant equestrianism. PFAU remains. HUTCHINSON and his trained dogs and the "Jockey Club Races" are continued in the programme also.

Mr. MORTIMER MURDOCH made his last appearance at the Bowery Theatre Saturday evening, and gives place to Miss KATE FISHER, whose periodical visits are much relished by the friends of this houseiss, M FISHER will appear in "Mazeppa," and introduces a new equine coadjutant named *Wonder*, who will assist her through the sensation scenes of the play.

Obedient to the instinct which guided his race in years past, "Uncle Tom," finding his more southerly residence too hot to hold him, has journeyed northward, and to-night appears at Banvard's Museum. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the popular representative of the "gal that never growed," will resume her personation here, and we trust she will be able to overcome the evils which, in the lower Museum, turned her engagement topsy-turvy. Mrs. HOWARD lost heavily by the burning of the Museum, we understand, and it is to be hoped that her present engagement may be accompanied by happier results.

The final exhibitions of "The Pilgrim" are announced. This beautiful panorama will be displayed every afternoon and evening this week.

The opening reading of Mrs. KEMBLE's second course will be given to-night at Steinway Hall. Mrs. KEMBLE will read the play of "Julius Cæsar."

GEORGIA.

The Prospects of the Ratification of the New Constitution—Relief—The Impeachment Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

If the latest supplemental Reconstruction act of Congress, giving a majority of the actual voters, instead of the registered voters, the power to ratify the new Constitution becomes a law, the chances of the Opposition for defeating the Constitution will be so much diminished that it is highly probable no organized effort will be made, and all the energies of the opponents of the new fundamental law will be bent to elect State officers of their own choice and defeat the Radical nominees. Whether they are constitutional or the reverse, judicious or unwise, advantageous or injurious, the relief ordinances and the homestead exemption section of the Bill of Rights are certainly widely popular, and will, to the taste of many, completely disguise the disagreeable flavor of negro suffrage and many other ingredients of the organic law, which would otherwise "be impossible to swallow." The gentleman from Meriwether County who remarked that if the Constitution were to contain hell-fire, with relief, his county "would take it all," (referring to the highly-flavored ingredient,) doubtless used a rather extravagant figure of speech, but he expressed substantially the sentiments of many thousands. If, as is charged, the Radical majority devised and passed the relief measure with a view to "sugar-coat the pill," they have certainly shown sagacity and skill as political apothecaries. Among my own acquaintance I know very many who were as bitterly opposed to Congressional Reconstruction as Mr. HILL or any of his most strenuous adherents, who are now ready and anxious to support the Constitution, because it affords relief. These men were large planters, owned many slaves, and were generally esteemed to be wealthy. They found themselves after the war heavily in debt for money borrowed to purchase slaves or land, and the negro property on the faith and security, of which the money was lent, swept out of existence by the result of the war. They had nothing left but their lands, and they were depreciated to a third of their *ante-bellum* value, and they knew that if the judgments and executions against them were fully enforced, they would be entirely destitute and unable to support themselves or their families. The Bankrupt law afforded a ready way to rid themselves from the burden of debt and begin life anew, but it involved a surrender of all property in possession, and was consequently less popular than it might have been in a strictly moral community. The repudiation of all the old debts—that is, those incurred before and during the war was vigorously defended on the ground that as the slave-owner lost all his slaves by the act of the Government, and as all the securities issued by the State and the Confederate States had been annihilated, it was fair that the creditor should share the losses. Stay laws had been tried, and failed to afford adequate relief. The Sheriffs' portfolios were stuffed with executions ready for levy at a moment's notice. Creditors were clamorous and unwilling to take less than the pound of flesh. Disastrous agricultural years had impoverished the people almost to destitution, and the cry for "relief, relief," went up from every corner of the State. The Legislature paid no heed to the cry. The Governor declared that all relief was illegal, and the sheriff and the bailiff and the auctioneer seized, levied and sold without let or hindrance.

The advocates of Congressional reconstruction saw their opportunity and seized it adroitly. The relief measures of the Convention have been as sweeping as the heart of debtor could desire. To forbid the enforcement of any debt due prior to June, 1865, and exempt from liability for any debt, no matter where incurred, of real estate to the value of $2,000 in gold, and of personal property to the value of $1,000 in gold, amounts, for all practical purposes, to the repudiation or annulment of all debts to date, for they are a select few in any county in Georgia who own property which, at a gold valuation to-day, would exceed the amount exempted by the thirty-second section of the Bill of Rights. The mass of debtors, therefore, will favor the Constitution for the sole reason that it contains relief. There are other provisions in which numbers believe in their hearts to be closely akin to the peculiar fire referred to by the gentleman from Meriwether, but they are content to "risk it," as it gives relief. Without relief, ninety-nine out of every hundred of these men would have opposed the Constitution with all their might.

The removal of the seat of government to this city has been another cunningly devised measure to popularize ratification. It is certain that when the Convention met a very large majority of the citizens of Atlanta and of Fulton County were bitterly opposed to reconstruction on the plan of Congress. But since the capital has been moved here, a change has come o'er the spirit of their dream. The Constitution which was so hideous three weeks ago, is now "not near as bad as it appeared," and there are very few even of the bitterest anti-reconstruction property owners in Atlanta who are not of opinion that "further opposition is unwise." Add to these the whole of the negro voters who will vote for the ratification *en masse*, and the Radicals from conviction and choice, and it is very evident that all combined will be a majority of the actual voters in favor of ratification.

As to the choice of candidates for office, however, the same reasoning does not apply. The men who "go for the Constitution and relief" will not necessarily "go" for BULLOCK or FARROW, and may prefer GORDON. "Run the best men" is now the prevailing sentiment. Non-action and neutrality are no longer recommended as a wise course. Good men who favor relief are being looked for and talked about when found. But, be it rembered, no man is really good who does not favor relief, and who will not see to it that no one gets on the bench who will have the least doubt as to the constitutionality of the relief laws.

Within a few days considerable consternation and excitement have been caused among the reliefites, or rather among those who want relief, by the discovery that creditors may "get round the ordinances of the Convention" by transferring their debts to the citizens of another State and suing in the Federal Courts, the process of which is rather summary and costly. A Georgia creditor holding obligations payable to bearer, if the principal and interest amount to $500, may transfer them to a citizen of New-York or Pennsylvania to whom he owes money, and there is nothing to prevent the New-Yorker from suing and getting judgment in the United States District Court in twenty-one days from the issue of process. Or several Georgia creditors, whose several claims amount to less than $500, but which together amount to that sum, may transfer them as above, and the District Court will issue execution in defiance of BLODGETT's homestead or BALLOCK's relief.

Another source of trouble is the discovery that he who ignores an old judgment, believing himself "relieved," and pays one of subsequent date, commits an act of involuntary bankruptcy, and the bankrupt court can interfere and take possession of his property without the least reference to the acts of the Convention.

The impeachment excitement has almost subsided. Since the 95,000 men from New-York, armed and equipped to sustain the President to the last extremity, and the Geary, Fenton and Logan legions, eager to do battle for Congress, have abandoned their purpose and remained at home, the "imbroglio" has become prosaic. Popular opinion is all on the side of President JOHNSON. Many think he has made the fight where his position is weakest and his resources least effective; but, as between him and Congress, everybody thinks he must be right and Congress must be wrong. When I wrete everybody, I was wrong. Sixty-one members of the Convention—all the negroes, except JACK BELL, and all the straight-out Radicals—voted to indorse the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching ANDREW JOHNSON. Sixty-two members of the Convention voted against the resolution, and thus Mr. BRYANT sustained the greatest defeat of his political life. Had JACK BELL only voted aye, there would have been a tie; but to be in a minority on a purely Radical question, and that by the defection of a negro delegate, was a heavy blow. QUONDAM.

LOUISIANA.

Mardi-Gras in New-Orleans—Gen. Hancock—Federal Politics—Commerce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

Mardi-gras was ushered in with unusual attractions. The Mystic Krewe of Comus allegorized MOORE's beautiful *Lallah Rookh*. An extremely Oriental procession of elephants, princes and soldiers, with the ladies of the Court and their attendants, passed throughout the city and reappeared at the Varieties Theatre, where a crowded and brilliant audience received them. Among the various displays of the evening, the *Bal Masque* of the Theatre de l'Opera was far the most attractive. The maskers were chiefly of the Latin races, to whom the customs of the *careme* are endeared by tradition and perfected by practice. The costumes were, therefore of a character unusual among Americans, representing especially the peculiarities of Southern Europe and Asia. The dancing also was peculiar, comprising every variety from waltz and quadrille down to specimen extracts from the genuine Parisian cancan. The management having recently given "Le Prophéte," the electric sun used in that piece was employed in lighting up the theatre, so that everything was resplendent. The scene, viewed from the boxes or by participation, was of a novel and attractive description.

GEN. HANCOCK.

The result of Gen. GRANT's order is yet uncertain. It is said that Gen. HANCOCK has asked to be relieved, but it is added that if the President desire him to retain his position, he will do so. Perhaps the popularity of Gen. HANCOCK affords the best indication how far the Southern people are disposed to return in good faith to their former relations. The predecessors of Gen. HANCOCK have taken apparent pleasure in denouncing and degrading the citizens who differ with them in opinion. This treatment exasperated the people, because they are wholly unconscious of having committed a crime. They are no conspirators. Whatsoever they have done was as open as the fields they fought in. Fighting then for a construction of their rights, they do not choose to be classed with, or spoken of, as felons. Gen. HANCOCK has bestowed no office or other favors upon them. They have not sought favors at his hands. The spontaneous expressions of gratitude toward him have come from the people—from the crowds who have nothing to ask but justice and respect. The politicians have had nothing to do with it. Indeed, a professional place-hunter is as much despised here if he belongs to one party as to another. It is impossible to say what can be gained here by more agitation. Far better for us that the rulers of party would assess upon this unhappy Province the amount which would be paid in salaries to their friends. This could be raised and remitted, and our communities spared the mischief of further agitation.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

A very active dispute is going on between those who represent the freedman, and those who aspire to govern and distribute the patronage of the State in his name. The issue is openly between those who are permanent citizens and those who are accused of making politics a trade. So, the Reverend CONWAY is charged with 'venality' and ambition, and a letter is published by which it appears that he estimates his position and influence as worth a very large sum in greenbacks. In his reply he charges his colored antagonist with the following opinions hostile to the Radical wing:

1. He has said that "he would rather join hands with the old white citizens of New-Orleans than with the Republicans headed by Judge WARMOTH."
2. That he did not like this country; that he preferred France, and that when he succeeded he would leave this horrible country, and go to France, where he would educate his children as he was educated.
3. He preferred a monarchical to a republican government.
4. He had no confidence in white men coming from the North.

In comment upon this last enormity the Reverend CONWAY says:

> By this, it is fair to presume, he intended to convey the impression that he had confidence in white men of the South. Is this man to be trusted as a Republican?

Does not this last strike you as especially outrageous? The Reverend CONWAY considers it high treason "to have confidence in the white men of the South." No matter whether those white men have been, in his own sense, loyal to the Union or not, they are unworthy of confidence because they are white men of the South. We feel very well satisfied that their venomous and vindictive feeling is confined to this reverend *politicien voyageur*—as he is called by his colored competitor—which term is perfectly translated by the term "carpet-bagger." We watch these indications with incredible anxiety, because they tend to show which way the colored vote will ultimately go. We are encouraged to hope from the manifest feeling of distrust and suspicion with which the freedmen regard their would-be guardians, that the former have more confidence in those whom they have so long known. The identity of interest between the freedman and planter is so complete that ultimately they will harmonise in their views of public policy. The freedmen may be induced for the present to look to Congress for their political rights. They may claim social privileges which will not be granted, but from this claim they will recede, but at last they want a staple which is burdened with a special tax. They must consume domestic and foreign goods enhanced in price by a heavy import duty. They are bound for a debt in the expenditure of which they have not shared, except to the extent of their soldier's pay for having made that debt good. All these considerations go to prove that the freedmen cannot long be directed from abroad. The points of Federal and social difference between the freed and white man of the South will disappear, and the capital and manufacturing interests of New-England, which have done so much to foster the war and emancipate the slave, may find the whole weight of the freedman vote cast against the national tariff and the national debt. It is not the first time that a power has been evoked which has torn the magician to pieces.

COMMERCE.

The grain and grocery trade seem changing their channels from the routes opened by the war, and continued by Eastern enterprise. Some thirty cargoes of grain, in bulk, have gone out from this port, and more is expected. The shippers down the river have failed to engage tonnage for the importation of their cargoes, and the vessels on the berth at the arrival of the grain have exacted larger freights than was consistent with the interests of the trade. This, however, will correct itself. The ship-owners and brokers of New-York and Boston had better correspond with the upper Northwest, and make through freight from Dubuque, St. Louis or Cairo, to an Eastern or foreign port. The trade in coffee and sugar has undergone a similar change. Sugar has gone through from Havana to Chicago at less than two dollars per hogshead, when it costs more than double that sum by way of New-York. St. Louis, then, is claiming to be a grocery centre, and offers to undersell the cargoes brought by way of New-York. Prospects, then, are in this respect more cheering. If the Government could drop its own party affairs, and adopt a continental policy, by which something like free, or even reciprocal, trade could be made with the islands and mainland around and beyond the Gulf, New-Orleans, at least, would regain her former commercial importance. There would be more home market for American manufactures and provisions, with more employment for American shipping. Only let us alone in our misfortunes, and keep your politics to yourselves, and we will once more make a peaceful and profitable portion of the American Union. W. M. B.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Feb. 22 and Southampton Feb. 25, arrived at this port last night with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Russia*.

The *Court Journal* says: "The medical attendants on Prince LEOPOLD finding that he is deriving much benefit from the sea air, the Queen has deferred her departure for Windsor to March 3. The Prince is rapidly recovering his wonted health."

The *John Bull* says: "We are happy to learn that the Earl of Derby is gradually but surely improving in health."

In Dublin, Oct. 23, Mr. PIGOTT was sentenced to twelve and Mr. SULLIVAN to six months' imprisonment for seditious libel. They escaped by little short of a miracle from punishment for taking part in an illegal procession.

The Speke mystery has been cleared up. Rev. B. SPEKE, who had been missing some time, and who, it was feared, had been foully dealt with, was found in Padstow, Cornwall. He had been arrested on suspicion of being an absconder from Hull.

The breakwater at Holyhead extends nearly two miles seaward. At the extremity a lighthouse is in course of erection. On Feb. 23 a terrific northwester made a great breach between the lighthouse and the breakwater, demolishing the machinery and cranes.

The *Patrie* of Feb. 27, says that the Jury of Honor appointed to decide upon the accusation of corruption made by M. KERVEGUEN against the editors of certain Paris newspapers had declared that there is neither proof nor presumptive evidence that M. GUEROULT or M. HAVIN had received money from the Italian or Prussian Governments. The jury cast censure upon M. KERVEGUEN for having brought an accusation of which no proof could be adduced against his colleagues in the Legislative Body.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, the bill for augmenting the grants for the relief of the distress in the districts of Gumbinnen and Konigsberg was adopted in accordance with the Government approval. To cover the advances made by the Treasury, the Finance Minister is empowered to issue 3,000 thalers State bonds. The advances were ready at hand.

In the Belgian Chamber the general debate upon the Army Reorganization bill was concluded. The amendment proposing that the army should be exclusively composed of volunteers was rejected by 74 against 18 votes. Another amendment proposing to do away with the system of drawing lots was also rejected by 71 against 22 votes. The Chamber is adjourned till March 3.

The *France* says: "The Rouman Government is said to have sent M. CANTACUZENE to St. Petersburg to request the adhesion of Russia to a project for proclaiming the absolute independence of Roumania on the 14th of May next. We trust that we may believe that this report is without foundation."

The *France* also says: "A letter received from Copenhagen mentions a rumor that Prussia has demanded of Denmark the cession of an important island in the Baltic as a condition of the retrocession of the Danish portion of North Schleswig to Denmark. Negotiations are said to have commenced upon this subject, but they present but little chance of success."

A telegram from St. Petersburg says: "The commander of the Russian squadron in the Greek waters has demanded from the Grand Vizier an explanation respecting the reports circulated by the *Turque* and the *Levant Herald*, that the Russian squadron had given material assistance to the insurgents in Candia. The Turkish Admiral has made a report in which he brings no charge of that kind against the Russian squadron. The Turkish Government has expressed its disapproval of the assertion of the above mentioned journals."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Comments Upon the Career of Minister Adams, and Speculations as to the Choice of his Successor.

From the London Times, Feb. 29.

In the midst of the singularly intricate and difficult negotiation which arose between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States out of the incidents of the civil war, it has happened that the Envoy of each power has been removed. It is a controversy which has passed through many vicissitudes. Of the persons who were originally engaged in it one only remains to carry it on. The English Foreign Office has been under the direction of three Ministers since the questions still in dispute were first raised, and of the two plenipotentiaries who represented the Government at Washington between 1861 and 1867 one is now Ambassador at Paris and the other is dead. On the part of the Americans there has been no change in the principal negotiators until now, when the retirement of Mr. ADAMS is announced, and thus Mr. SEWARD is left the only Minister who has throughout taken a part in the discussion. There might be circumstances in which the substitution of one voice for another in so protracted a dispute would be of advantage, but the resignation of Mr. ADAMS can only be regarded as a great loss to both Governments. He is thoroughly familiar with every one of the points at issue, and although he has never shrunk from presenting his own case with firmness and decision, and maintaining it even with persistence, he has always been fair and courteous, anxious to maintain peace, though never for a moment forgetting the interests of his country. There have been times, no doubt, within the last seven years when we should have liked him better if, consistently with his duties, he could have put before us the views of his Government in a less rigid and inflexible form. It is natural, although perhaps not altogether reasonable, that we should have wished him to look at the questions between us with English rather than with American eyes. But Mr. ADAMS had his duty to his own Government to perform, and the nicest ingenuity could not have enabled him to render that duty specially attractive to us. He invariably, however, exhibited a wise discretion and a cool judgment. It is easy to comprehend the painful embarrassments into which both countries might have been plunged by a less cautious or a less capable man. We have only to read the speeches constantly delivered in the Senate of the United States to appreciate the mischief which some prominent advisers of the American people would have produced.

Mr. ADAMS, the representative of a family which has been connected with public life in the United States since the earliest days of the Republic, has himself taken an active part in the politics of his own country for almost a quarter of a century. It would be ingratitude on the part of the American people to forget the services he has rendered them in England. He has been unyielding in their behalf, but no English Minister has ever questioned his good faith or good feeling. It is a success of no common kind for a man to have been constantly engaged years together in pressing upon us questions of claims which we deemed strained or unjust, and yet to have won the regard of the Government and the nation. Mr. ADAMS has been obliged to pursue a course often most distasteful to us, but when he leaves this country it will be with the esteem and good wishes of all classes of the people.

We have so recently experienced the difficulty of finding a competent representative at Washington, that we can understand the reluctance of the American Administration to part with Mr. ADAMS. He has, we believe, sought to be relieved ever since the close of the war, but Mr. SEWARD was reluctant to deprive himself of so efficient and trustworthy an agent. A successor, however, has now to be appointed, and the choice is rendered more perplexing than ever by the bitter variance which exists between the President and the Senate. In these days the President can neither appoint nor remove a public officer of any eminence without the concurrence of the Senate, and the post of Minister to England is likely to be warmly contested on both sides. The President would scarcely like to have in England, as a mouthpiece of his Government, a man who was intensely hostile to it, and, on the other hand, the Senate will not permit the designs of Congress to be unfavorably represented. Thus a new conflict is unavoidable. To us it is of no importance from which party the new Minister may be selected, but it is of great importance that he should be a fair and just-minded man.

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If the recent precedent of the Vienna Mission be followed with regard to England, the future Minister will be chosen by a process of elimination. It will be remembered that the President nominated gentlemen of all parties, and that his nominations were invariably rejected by the Senate until he hit upon a candidate who happened by an extraordinary combination of accidents to be equally a favorite at the White House and the Capitol. In the present instance the President has begun what is likely to be a sharp campaign by nominating an officer who was once extremely popular with his countrymen, Gen. MCCLELLAN. Such a nomination could scarcely be made without rekindling some animosities which are better forgotten, but with these domestic questions we in England have nothing to do. Should the President's nomination be accepted, America would again be represented by a distinguished citizen, and one who would command a welcome from us. M'CLELLAN is an able man, still in the prime of life, and his military renown, and his active experience in a war, the conduct of which will always have great interest for Englishmen, would recommend him favorably to this country. Before that war was ended, and while all its disturbing forces were still in operation, Mr. ADAMS wrote to his Government to counsel a policy of reconciliation. He reminded Mr. SEWARD that the English Ministry had resisted all temptations to break faith with the American Government, and admitted that "at one moment a slight variation, stimulated by some of the adverse influences within it," might "have led to a material modification of our present prospects of success. In any event it would have imposed much greater difficulties in our way." We can desire no better representative of the United States in this country than a man who was thus able to do justice to our general purposes, however much he may have misjudged isolated circumstances.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Parliamentary Proceedings in Regard to it—The State of the Land Tenure Act—Discussion of the Bill Renewing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

In the House of Lords, Dec. 24, the Marquis of Clanricarde, in calling attention to the state of the Land Tenure act in Ireland, said that though it might appear to be speaking against the very motion he was about to make, yet facts compelled him to admit at starting that there was never a time which less called for special legislation between the landlord and tenant in Ireland than now. There never was a period, he believed, when the owners of the land and its occupiers were, as a rule, on better terms. The notion that evictions were constant, or even common, was a popular error. Evictions, of course, occurred in Ireland, as elsewhere; but they were not frequent, for in the five years ending 1865, only 1,101 had occurred in Antrim, only 1,483 in the County of Cork, 1,300 in Armagh, 785 in Clare; while in Ulster, which was justly considered the most prosperous province in Ireland, there were 1,190 evictions in 1866 alone. It was not tenant-right which was desired by the great mass of the tenants. They did not care to hold their small farms—and the great majority were very small farms—on leases of from 30 to 60 years, and the figures he had shown proved that evictions were more frequent in those parts of the country, where tenant-right prevailed, than where it did not. He did not think Mr. BRIGHT's proposal of turning small tenants into small occupiers would answer at all, as the market for the sale of land would, under these conditions, become absolutely restricted, except for sales under the most unfavorable conditions. This year rents had been most easily collected and cheerfully paid. If tenants were protected in their holdings, with due regard to the interests of the landlord, there would be no occasion for such a revolution in the land tenure as had been proposed. He ventured to think the bill he had framed would effect this, and that under its provisions Ireland would make progress and the tenants become contented and happy.

Lord MALMESBURY briefly explained that the Government did not intend to oppose the Marquis of CLANRICARDE's bill, but added that he could give no explanation as to the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland, as that statement would be made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the House of Commons to-morrow. Lord MALMESBURY then went on to move the second reading of the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Bill in Ireland, and in doing so expressed a confident opinion that this exceptional and most painful mode of legislation would soon be no longer necessary. His Lordship drew a comparison between the Fenian conspiracy, which was joined by none but the lowest of the people, and the great rebellions of 1798 and 1803, which were supported by some of the most considerable of the gentry in the sister Kingdom. It was plain, therefore, that the great remedial measures which had been passed in the interval of sixty-five years had had their effect in rendering the great mass of the industrious people more peaceable, more contented, and more loyal. He trusted that, though the Government took powers to suspend the act for another year, that long before that time expired they would be able to restore to the people of Ireland the same full measure of liberty as was enjoyed by the rest of Her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the Kingdom.

Lord RUSSELL said it was no light thing for the Government to come for leave for the third time to suspend one of the most important liberties of the subject, and to come unprepared with any statement as to how they meant to conciliate the disaffection which undoubtedly largely existed in Ireland. Ireland stood almost alone among modern European nations in its chronic disaffection, and it could not be denied that it labored under both evils and grievances. Opportunity after opportunity for passing conciliatory measure had been thrown away; but he hoped the present year would not be neglected, as its predecessors had been. There was no time like the present for dealing with this question. No man knew what the future might bring forth, or how our relations with the United States might suddenly become complicated and threatening, and in such an emergency it would be almost impossible to really pacify Ireland. Relief, above all, must be given in the matter of the Irish Protestant Church, which the great mass of the people regarded with aversion and as a badge of their conquest forced upon them. The Irish Church had no parallel in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, or America, and immediate legislation was necessary to remedy this and other grievances of which the Irish people most justly complained.

Lord GREY could not let the occasion pass without expressing his firm conviction that the day was very distant when Ireland would be as quiet and contented as other parts of the empire. The evils of misgovernment had been too long, too real and too severely felt to be forgotten at once when justice was administered. Irish nature was human nature, and it could not discard the recollection of its wrongs at the first offer of reconciliation. The real evil lay in the alienation of the minds of the great body of the people from England and from its rule, and in this respect things were daily getting worse instead of better, as was shown by the sympathy evinced for the three murderers whom the Irish called martyrs. To begin with a pacification of Ireland, it was necessary that the Irish Church Establishment should be remodeled. While it remained as it was he had no hope of the quiet or well-being of Ireland. Ireland was supported in its determination to resist this grievance by the opinions of all liberal men, and, indeed, by the opinion of the civilized world.

After further remarks upon it, the bill was read for a second time, and an adjournment was had.

FRANCE.

Continued Discussion of the Press Bill by the Corps Legislatif.

In the Legislative Body the discussion on the Press bill was continued Feb. 22. M. ROUHER said that the prohibition against publishing any other but official reports of the debates in the Chambers did not imply the prohibition of the right of discussing the debates. The Senate had left it to the courts of law to fix the limits of that right. The Legislative Body could not fix how far that limit extended. It would be assuming to itself unconstitutional powers which would give rise to a confusion of prerogatives. If the Government thought it advisable to introduce a constitutional modification, it would submit the question to the consideration of the Senate.

M. GUEROULT replied that the proposers of the amendment would withdraw it if the Government would promise to bring the question before the Senate; otherwise the point must be decided by the legislative body itself, so that no doubt should remain on the subject. MM. THIERS and ROUHER respectively addressed the Chamber.

The amendment was then put to the vote, and rejected by 155 against 66.

M. DARIMON's amendment to the effect that a discussion by the papers of the debates in the legislative body should be allowed on condition of its being accompanied by the official report, was rejected by 129 against 62 votes.

The debate was then adjourned till Monday.

IMPORTANT REVENUE SEIZURE.

A Condemned Distillery in full Operation—Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Whiskey Captured.

At midnight on Saturday, Inspector GLEASON, with a posse of men, acting under the direction of Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District, proceeded to FINLEY's distillery, in Fifty-fourth-street, near the East River, for the purpose of seizing that establishment, information having been obtained that it was in full operation, although it had been condemned and ordered to be sold by the United States District Court three weeks ago. Upon reaching the premises, Inspector GLEASON knocked at the entrance for admittance. It so happened that at this moment the man in charge of the premises, alleged to be an officer acting under orders of the United States Marshal, was absent, and the parties within, doubtless under the impression that the knocking was caused by the officer who had returned, promptly opened the door. But instead of the officer, the inmates discovered that it was Inspector GLEASON and his men, who were waiting to see the inside of the building, and the door having been opened, in they went, much to the chagrin and discomfiture of the persons within, who, for the moment, had allowed themselves to be thrown off their guard. The Inspector immediately made a survey of the establishment, and discovered fifty-five barrels of whisky in readiness to be placed on board a barge that was lying in the river at the foot of the street. He also ascertained that the quantity of "mash" ready to run off was sufficient to fill 100 barrels, and on looking further he found that number of empty barrels in the yard, the supposition being that the parties intended to fill the barrels and ship them that night. A rectifying establishment, with the usual communications to the distillery, in an adjoining building, was also discovered. Both establishments, with their contents, were seized by the Inspector, and the men, who claimed to be in possession by authority of the United States Marshal, were shown to the street, leaving the Collector's men in possession of the premises. The whole quantity of whisky seized was about 10,000 gallons. The value, with the tax at $2 per gallon, can be easily estimated; $20,000, at least, would not be low figures.

Alleged Discovery of a Contraband Distillery.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the rectifying establishment of JULIUS JACOBSON, No. 16 Front-street. The building being found locked, it was forcibly entered, and the fire, which had been caused by the explosion of a barrel of whisky, was extinguished before any damage had been done. JACOB BAUER, an employe found in the house, was arrested, and Sergt. MATHEWS, of the First Precinct, on instituting an investigation, found in the basement five tubs of whisky, hot from the still, and a hole through the wall separating the basement from the distillery in No. 18 Front-street. Sergt. MATHEWS, considering the matter suspicious, held BAUER to await the action of the Revenue officers.

Arrest of Masqueraders.

Yesterday being the Jewish Purim Festival, with a view of preventing any disturbance in the streets, Superintendent KENNEDY issued a general order to "arrest all maskers found in the streets." As very often happens the order was very literally construed in some precincts and the result was that a large number of all sorts of strange costumes gave the cells of several Station-houses a picturesque appearance at an early hour last evening. It is the custom among those of the Hebrew faith to make visits on the Purim nights in fancy dress, and in observing this custom last evening they found themselves pounced on by the Police and dragged from their carriages into a Station-house. The matter created so great an alarm that an appeal was made to Inspector WALLING at Police Headquarters by the friends of some of the incarcerated, and the Inspector at once sent out an order notifying the Captains that the order of the morning applied only to such persons as should be found walking the streets wearing masks, and that they had no authority to interfere with any person riding, no matter in what kind of vehicles. This explanation released all of the imprisoned, except several in the Seventh Precinct Station-house who were arrested walking the streets in fancy dress and wearing masks. These will be arraigned this morning at the Essex Market Police Court. The most of the arrests were made in the Ninth and Fourteenth Precincts, and naturally created much indignation among the captured ones and their friends. During the entire evening parties made their appearance at Police Headquarters, making energetic protests against the treatment their friends had received while engaged, as they said, in the observance of an annual custom of their faith, never before interfered with by the Police, and never having been productive of any disturbance whatever.

An Appeal for Aid to a Kentucky College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Berea College, at Berea, near the center of Kentucky, was chartered and organized before the war. After passing through many trials for its advocacy of freedom, it has become firmly rooted, and is having a vigorous growth. It is open to all without distinction of race. There is no other large school in the country where in so nearly equal numbers white and colored students are gathered. The last catalogue shows that of the three hundred students in attendance the past year, something more than half were colored. Yet the Master's presence, who can make Jew and Gentile one, has caused all to dwell together in entire harmony.

The institution has normal and academic departments in successful operation, and the collegiate course will be entered upon this Fall. Its standard of scholarship is acknowledged to be of a high order. Its students are manifesting such a degree of energy, perseverance and self denial in getting an education that they cannot fail to become a great power in the South. Most of them are preparing themselves to be teachers or ministers. A few purpose to go to Africa as missionaries. There is constantly a deep religious interest in the school.

Chief-Justice CHASE, Presidents WOOLSEY and FAIRCHILD, Profs. MORGAN, PARK, DAY, and others, heartily commend the school. Dr. BUSHNELL says: "The best recommendation it can have is its own faithful history."

Providentially raised up before the war for the new era, it is doing a great work and exemplifying more than any other institution in the South the doctrine of human brotherhood. It needs additional buildings. Every room in the college buildings is overflowing, and some are crawling up into attics where they can scarcely stand erect. Shelter for this class of earnest, self-reliant young men, white and colored, must be provided without delay.

Funds for this specific purpose, can be sent to W. E. WHITING, Asst. Treas. Am. Miss. Ass'n, No. 53 John-street, New-York.

Arrest at Queenstown of Mr. W. H. Gee.

CORPORATION OAKS, NOTTINGHAM,
Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed in your papers published a few weeks ago, a statement to the effect that I had caused Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN to be arrested at Queenstown on the 17th ult., by having said he was going to organize the Fenian rebellion in Ireland.

I beg most positively to deny being connected with his arrest, and further to inform you that I myself was also arrested along with Mr. TRAIN, for what purpose I am at a loss to discover; but considering that I have been wrongfully used, I have placed the matter in the hands of my solicitor, who has written to, and received a reply from, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, as per inclosed correspondence.

Having so numerous a body of kind friends in your country from whom I have received so much hospitality, must be my excuse for troubling you with this letter. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

WM. HY. GEE.

Penny Readings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest to be awakened in public reading as a means of entertaining and instructing the masses, can be rendered of incalculable value. We agree with your critic-correspondent in regard to the means of accomplishing the end; and there are a few considerations besides which might be deemed worthy of attention.

In the first place, as to subject-matter of such readings. They should be something more than detached portions and fragments of writings with which many of us are familiar from our school-boy days. They should be readings of current literature of the day, as well as of the recognized standard authors. They should comprise entire productions—poems, novels, histories, &c. In time, the interest might be sufficient to support the reading of treatises on science and art. A great many would like to get an inkling of a work before purchasing or reading it for themselves. It would certainly have much to do, if the readings should become popular, with securing the circulation of the best writers.

Then, as to the readers themselves. We do not need professional readers for this purpose. The entertainment should be recognized as more literary than elocutionary. It is not to display the man but the mind of the author. It should not be to intrude upon the proper sphere of the public reader as an artist—to make the entertainment startling and dramatic—to "bring down the house" and win a name—in short, to "show off" a fine reader. All this is very well in its place, and we recognize our indebtedness to those who can achieve greatness in this respect. But there are many teachers and professional men who would willingly take turns in discharging this duty, and do it gratuitously. In this way half a dozen might fill every evening in a week, or less frequently, and three or four evenings in a month would be the only task upon each reader's time.

Further, as to the place for holding such entertainments. The proper place would seem to be in our library buildings—for instance, the unoccupied rooms under the Mercantile Library Rooms, our public school rooms, the lecture rooms of the various denominations, &c. This would be worth considering on the score of expense. Then, as to the charge for admission, if the reader was not to be paid and rooms instead of public halls were used, they might be literally penny readings, and being opened in all parts of the City at the same time, there would be but little danger from over-crowding.

There are many other advantages which might result from such a plan if followed out under proper management. Why not have the same readings as the Germans? But I will trespass no further on your attention, venturing to hope that some philanthropist may find his sympathies awakened in this direction. AN EXEMPT.

The Metropolitan Police and the Public.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you please make room for a brief statement of facts?

On the evening of the 2d inst., in walking up Wall-street, about 8:30 P. M., I was collared and accosted by a policeman, who demanded to know the contents of a small parcel I had under my arm. Questioning his right to ask the question, but being assured he had and would maintain the right, I finally complied, which, however, not satisfying the scruples of the official, I was marched straight to the First Precinct Station-house, where, with all due formality, a search was made, and the same gravely recorded upon the Police records by the Sergeant presiding. After a minute inspection by the porter of the parcel in question, the Sergeant complimented the officer for his zeal, and seriously telling me that such procedure was usual and recommended by the Department, I was informed I could go about my business.

If the law sanctions and approves such dealings, I am subject to arrest one day in seven throughout the year. Very respectfully, W. S. B.

P. S.—The officer's number I have purposely suppressed.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the arrest of HENRY GIBBONS, the express clerk, published in Sunday's TIMES, I notice an error which I wish to correct. GIBBONS is not a telegraph operator, and never was connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company's gold room office, in that or any other capacity.

WATSON D. SCHRAM,
Manager gold room office W. U. T. Co.

The Stafford Pavement—Reply to the Letter of "Mr. E. P. Clark and Many Others."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your paper of the 7th inst., signed by E. P. CLARK, attacks with so much violence the action of the Common Council in relation to the paving of Seventh-avenue with Stafford pavement, and is written with so great an ignorance of the subject, as to deserve a passing notice.

The points made by Mr. CLARK are these:

1. That the petitions signed by the residents upon Seventh-avenue, asking for the Stafford pavement, were so signed "under a mistake, to use a mild term," and that such petitioners supposed themselves to be asking for the Nicolson pavement.
2. That the strength of the Stafford pavement is not sufficient to support a weight of 15 or 20 tons.
3. That it is unsupported except at the edges.
4. That locomotives have been run over the Nicolson pavement (as he is informed.)
5. That no large block pavement has been a success.

The first point is best answered by referring to the petitions themselves, now on file. The preambles uniformly refer to the Stafford pavement by name. The principles of its construction have been discussed too thoroughly through the papers, and it has been approved too generally by men of experience and judgment in such matters to render the plea of ignorance available.

2. It is hardly probable that any one point in a street is ever subjected to the weight of 15 or 20 tons. This would suppose a load of 60 to 80 tons upon a four-wheeled vehicle, which is a trifle absurd. The heaviest street-load rarely exceeds 8 tons.

The severest tests show that the heaviest loads and the greatest strains to which it can be subjected, produce absolutely no effect upon the Stafford block.

3. The block is bedded solidly upon the earth as well as upon the stringers; the latter serving precisely to preserve the alignment of the surface. The assertion that the pavement is built up in the air, unsupported except by the stringers, is based upon an ignorance of the subject. We refer the author of that letter to the report of the Common Council embodying the statement of Mr. CRAVEN, Chief of the Aqueduct Department.

4. The running of locomotives upon the Nicolson pavement may be a common feature, but has not come under our observation. Admitting it to be possible and perhaps desirable, it still does not appear how it should affect the merits of the Stafford pavement.

5. The block pavements have generally failed because the area of the separate blocks was too small, because no provision was made for supporting them and preserving the surface of the street, and because they decayed rapidly. These difficulties are entirely obviated in the Stafford pavement.

It can be laid more rapidly, taken up more readily, and relaid more perfectly than any other pavement. From the mode of its treatment with resinous oils and crude creosote, it is secured from decay, and therefore has properties more valuable than any other pavement.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate facts so familiar to the public, and only necessary to allude to the letter in question to expose its errors. Its general tone indicates that it was written in the interest of a competitor, and that its author, from interested motives, endeavors to discountenance any improvement whatever upon it.

The experience of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis with the Nicolson pavement is sufficient evidence that where it has been longest tried it is least valued.

In order to make a fair test of the respective merits of the two systems, the Stafford Pavement Company propose to the Nicolson Pavement Company to lay a section of their several pavements side by side, and subject them to tests in the presence of engineers. Their judgment would doubtless be more satisfactory to the public than the ill-digested opinions of imperfectly-informed newspaper correspondents.

C. W. STAFFORD, No. 71 Broadway.

P. S.—The letter published on Saturday in the TIMES, headed "Wood Pavement," &c., and signed by E. P. CLARK, Office No. 128 Broadway, is pronounced by Mr. E. P. CLARK a forgery. This is a specimen of the means used in getting up remonstrances against the Stafford pavement. We ask all high-minded citizens to judge between this kind of argument and the reports of the best engineers and chemists in the country in regard to the merits of our pavement. C. W. STAFFORD.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 10 o'clock last evening an affray occurred, in which JOHN SMITH stabbed EMMA GROSS in the left temple inflicting a dangerous wound. SMITH was arrested by officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with either speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 30) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—WISTAR's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy for coughs and colds.—[*Advertisement.*

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.
Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in a size to facilitate drying and for convenience in using. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, who were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Gold Medal, making 61 first premiums in the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Terry's Styles for 1868, a Leading Feature. The Spring styles in gent's dress hats will be issued Saturday, March 7. The grand spring opening of Paris, London and New-York styles in ladies', misses, boys and children's hats and caps will take place on Wednesday, March 11, 1868.
J. H. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square, (west side.)
And No. 409 Broadway.

Fine Art Notice.—The public are invited to examine the beautiful collection of pictures painted by G. A. SOMMER, Esq., Artist, NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. He is about leaving for Europe, they will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

SHERRY—DAYTON.—At Home, in East Hampton, L. I., on Tuesday evening, March 3, by Rev. J. D. Stokes, DAVID S. SHERRY to ROSE, daughter of Edward Dayton, Esq., all of East Hampton.

DIED.

BLAKEMAN.—Suddenly, of scarlet fever, on Sunday afternoon, March 8, EMILY MORRISON, daughter of Birdsey and Anna M. T. Blakeman, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at their residence, No. 50 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 9, at 4 P. M. Friends are invited without further notice.

CARPENTER.—On Friday, March 6, of membranous croup, IRVING RICHARDS CARPENTER, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Hackensack, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train leaves New-York at 12 o'clock M., via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st.

FOSTER.—On Friday, March 6, at the residence of her father, No. 80 Macdougal-st., FLORENCE A., daughter of Rev. R. S. Foster, aged 26 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

GARNAUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 8, MARTHA GARNAUS, wife of John Garnaus, aged 59 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock, from No. 296 Degraw-st., to which the friends of the family are invited.

GLACIUS.—On Saturday, March 7, of croup, CARRIE E. GLACIUS, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Morrisania Lodge No. 171, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, East Morrisania, on Tuesday, March 10, at 10 A. M.

HENRY.—On Saturday morning, March 7, HARMON B. HENRY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 230 East 18th-st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—At his residence in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 8, CHARLES A. JACKSON, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Fishkill Depot to meet the 10 o'clock train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Wednesday, 11th inst.

JUDSON.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, March 1, MILLS JUDSON, aged 58 years, for many years a resident of New-Orleans, and formerly of this City.

LEVERICH.—On Saturday, March 7, of membranous croup, LOUISE VAN PELT, only child of Edward B. and Hattie E. Leverich, aged 23 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 101 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2½ P. M.

MANSFIELD.—On Saturday, March 7, AUGUSTUS E. MANSFIELD, of the firm of Haviland, Lindsley & Co.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 136 129th-st., on Monday, March 9, at 1 P. M.

SLAIGHT.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Feb. 13, NATHANIEL C. SLAIGHT, of Jersey City, N. J., in the 31st year of his age.

The steamer in which his remains are being brought to New-Jersey for interment is due at New-York Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SELLAR.—On Saturday, March 7, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, second son of David P. Sellar, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock, at Grace church, Broadway and 10th-st.

SMITH.—At Monsey, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 4, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, eldest son of Alexander, Jr., and Elizabeth Smith, aged 7 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, No. 123 Washington-st., Jersey City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND PINS AND RINGS
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."
EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.
The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to carry out the purposes of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute in behalf of Washington College, Virginia, and to receive any contributions from friends favoring the measures for the South advocated on that occasion. [illegible] Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st.; [illegible] Henry Clews, Esq., banker, No. 32 Wall-st.; [illegible] Ward Beecher; Messrs. Hoyt & Gardner, bankers, No. 5 New-st. [illegible] in behalf of Washington College.
EDWD. PAYSON WALTON, Agent.
March 7, 1868.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by druggists generally.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Bar will be held in the United States District Court-room on MONDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Daniel Lord.
J. W. GERARD, M. S. BIDWELL,
CHARLES O'CONOR, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
HENRY NICOLL, WM. M. EVARTS,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Committee.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1868.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF 346 LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of [illegible], deceased, on TUESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange salesroom [illegible] FACING CENTRAL PARK.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—Old copies of the New-York Times for sale [illegible] Also, old exchange papers. [illegible]

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

A. J. DEWEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to No. 88 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE VARIATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION. By CHAS. DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S., &c. In two volumes, with a Preface by Prof. ASA GRAY.
Messrs. ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway, New-York, [illegible] Domestic Dogs and Cats, Horses and Asses; Pigs, Cattle, Sheep, Goats; Domestic Rabbits; Domestic Pigeons; Fowls, Ducks, Geese, Peacock, Turkey, Guinea Fowl, Canary-bird, Gold-fish, Hive-bees, Silk-moths. Cultivated Plants: [illegible] Bud Variation. Inheritance, Reversion or Atavism, Crossing, [illegible] Illustrated.

LIFE IN THE WEST, OR STORIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 7—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111¼	111⅜	5-20 C., '67,......	107	107⅛
Coupon, 1881...	111⅛	111⅜	10-40 Reg........	101¼	101⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107	107¼	10-40 Coupon....	101¼	101⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110¼	110⅜	Gold...........	140⅜	140⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅜	108	June 7.30........	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅜	108¾	July 7.30........	105⅞	106
5-20 '65, Jan July	106⅞	107			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 7, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 12 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 08 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JAY COOKE & CO.

CITY OF DETROIT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1868.
$150,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($150,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York.

The interest accrued on bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means,
Committee for Negotiating Loans.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

VAN DEVENTER & CO.,
NO. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, BOUGHT AND SOLD
Strictly on Commission.
C. H. VAN DEVENTER,
W. H. VAN DEVENTER,
THOS. W. HEDLEY,
WM. VAN DEVENTER, Special.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL.,
RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,
Wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for seven Directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of second class, will take place at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to
WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier,
Central National Bank, New-York.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy and Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1866.
WM. R. FLYNN.
Dated Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of the INDIAN ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held at Room No. 25 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

MISSOURI COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold at best market rates; Southern State and railroad bonds a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to incur loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
102 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.
January 1, 1868.
Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New-York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,600)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000.)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 0	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,610 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,590 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,540 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,550 00	
28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,622 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		[illegible] 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest. } $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at this office, (No. 168 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER cent. Mortgage Water Bonds, the security of which is undoubted for investments, with a sinking fund provided for their redemption. Due 1887. For sale below par by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

For sale, the lease, stock and fixtures of a splendid corner on the 6th-av., now doing a fine and improving business. Apply at No. 680 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

A BREAD, CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERY for sale, at Norfolk, Va.; also Candy Manufactory, horse and wagon, with good route; everything complete for carrying on the above business. For further particulars apply to
JOHN KERNAN, Baker, at Earle's Hotel.

$5,000.—I WANT A PARTNER WITH this amount to share in profits of a manufacture which is about being adopted by Government, also by everyone using steam. Bona fide parties, giving real name, may address ENGINEER, Box No. 2,574 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A REAL ESTATE OFFICE ON 3D-av., with business established 17 years, near 33d-st.; will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner is compelled to give up the business. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 434 3d-av.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE, house-furnishing and stove business, of 17 years' standing, with tools, fixtures and lease, at No. 208 Court-st., Brooklyn, for sale.
J. GREENMAN.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $3,000 TO CARRY ON THE manufacturing of an article now in great demand; 75 per cent. profit sure, with good securities. Apply to No. 93 Elizabeth-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOT, NO. 36 COLUMBIA-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas W. Pooley, deceased:

COLUMBIA-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick front house on the front, and four-story brick building on the rear thereof, situate on the easterly side of Columbia-st., between Delancey and Broome sts., and known as No. 36. Lot 25x100 feet; 50 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises. For further particulars apply to A. and M. S. THOMPSON, Attorneys for the executors, No. 33 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 11th, 12th and 13th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known BERRIAN WAREROOMS, No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE SALE OF THE VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WATER PROPERTY KNOWN AS THOMPSON'S STORES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JONATHAN THOMPSON, deceased.

The valuable warehouse and water property in Brooklyn, East River, between the Wall and Fulton ferries, and known as Thompson's Stores, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of 287 feet 6 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 430 feet, with the bulkhead, pier and three brick stores and sheds thereon. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent line.

ALSO,

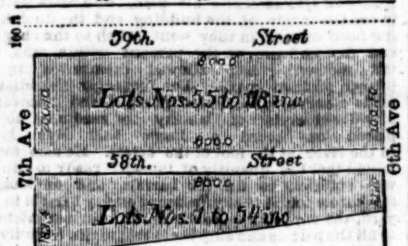
The valuable property adjoining on the north side, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of about 171 feet and 3 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 403 feet, with the bulkhead and three four-story brick stores. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent lines. The two plots being together 458 feet 9 inches in width, constitute one of the largest and most desirable water properties on the East River, and will be sold on liberal terms. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

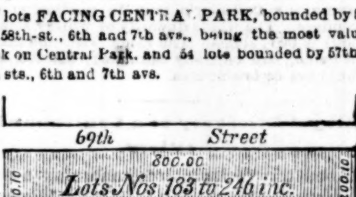
MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture contained in the Sanford House, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing MONDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. 87 bedrooms, elegantly furnished, viz., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, tables, washstands, etageres, extension tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, rosewood piano, French plate mirrors, basement furniture, &c. This sale positive. Catalogues ready.
R. M. TUSB, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION,
BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN.
246 VALUABLE LOTS ON
CENTRAL PARK



64 lots FACING CENTRAL PARK, bounded by 59th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs., being the most valuable block on Central Park, and 54 lots bounded by 57th and 58th sts., 6th and 7th avs.



64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs. Also 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the Double Frame Dwelling House thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman; also, the four-story Brown Stone Dwelling-House and Lot No. 34 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.—house 25x60, with party walls, lot 25x91.2 deep.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale, the balance on the 20th of April, 1868, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage three or five years.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to
C. J. & E. DE WITT,
ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, RICHLY BOUND.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine catalogue of standard books, comprising the choicest English and American editions of the works of Shakespeare, Byron, Milton, Hume, Smollet, Bancroft, Dickens, Thackeray, Irving, Swift, and others; included in the sale are the British Poets, 127 vols., complete; Harper's Magazine, complete in 34 vols.; Atlantic Magazine, 19 vols.; Bell's British Theatre, 20 vols.; Staunton's Shakespeare, and Wood's Illustrated Natural History, 3 vols. each., in Russia; together with elegant illustrated works, all of which are elegantly bound, and in perfect order. The above will be on exhibition Monday, with catalogue, and are particularly worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
BY
Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER,
previous to his visiting Europe.

On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 56 WEST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST BROADWAY—The lease of the front part of lot No. 56 West Broadway, being 25x50 feet, together with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon. Walter Bowne lease for 21 years from May 1, 1866; annual ground rent, $1,000, payable quarterly.

The fee of the rear part of said lot No. 56 West Broadway being 25x25 feet, together with the four-story brick dwelling thereon.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
March 9, 10, 11, at 7 o'clock P. M.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very large collection of books in the various departments; also many fine illustrated books, scarce books, relating to America; valuable books on Agriculture, Botany, Mechanics, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 9, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,970 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,030 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Santa Tagliava*, from Palermo.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estate of GEORGE McGINLY, bankrupt, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at Savannah, Ga., the furniture, appointments and good-will contained in the hotel known as the "Screven House," situate in Savannah, Ga., is of modern build, and has just been placed in perfect repair at an outlay of $20,000; it contains 85 bedrooms, many en suite; is furnished throughout with new black walnut, marble-topped furniture and fine carpetings; invoices of the furniture and stock exceed $60,000; office has marble-tiled flooring; patent bell enunciator, and the hotel throughout has every convenience found in the best northern hotels. The Screven House is pronounced by all visitors the finest finished and best conditioned hotel south of Baltimore. Business good and improves as the hotel becomes better known. Lease of the building for a series of years can be obtained on favorable terms. Private proposals will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars address
A. N. WILSON, Savannah, Ga., Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE ON CHAMBERS AND READE STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

CHAMBERS-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the five-story marble front store, No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to No. 131 Reade-st., north side, about 125 feet west of Hudson-st.; lot 25x150 feet; is leased from Grace Church; has 20 years to run from May 1, 1868; ground rent $2,300 per annum. Store leased for 2 years from May 1, 1868, at $8,000 per annum. $20,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. per annum.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Executrix of the estate of Christopher Heiser, deceased:

LEXINGTON-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 51ST-ST.—5 lots; corner, 25.5x100 feet; inside lots, each 25x100 feet. 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION.—NO. 90 WEST BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST BROADWAY—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick building, No. 90 West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., adjoining the Fifth Ward Hotel. 25 feet front, 27.0½ feet rear, 92.7 feet northerly line, and 103 feet southerly line. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTHWEST CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

8TH-AV., northwest corner 82d-st.—Three lots; one lot on 8th-av., 27.2x100; two lots on 82d-st., together 46.6 front, 57.1 rear, by 102.2 in depth.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 105 Lawrence-st., between Willoughby and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, two rosewood parlor suites, handsome etageres, pier mirrors, walnut and mahogany marble-top chamber suites, hair mattresses, oak marble-top buffet, extension table and chairs, china and glassware, refrigerator, kitchen ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, Etna heater, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEMUEL BANGS, ANDREW M. MERWIN, ELIJAH K. BANGS and NATHAN D. BANGS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or for their use or the use of them or either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 M.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PIERRE C. KANE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL MULLIKEN, WILLIAM SPEIDEN and WILLIAM E. BARTLETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, both as members of the firm of Samuel Mulliken & Co. and individually; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALKER P. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS D. MYERS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris D. Myers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VERMEULE, a Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John D. Vermeule, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 22d day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMANN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Hoffmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel A. Beekman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Gaylord Wells, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. KENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry F. Kent, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 690.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. DORMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Dorman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WEYHAUSEN and PHILIP FREYTAG, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Weyhausen, of the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and Philip Freytag of the City, County and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
HENRY MORRISON, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. ROGERS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Rogers, of Cold Spring, in the County of Putnam and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f24-law3wM White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WOOD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh2-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO TREADWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alonzo Treadwell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JAMES G. WHITE, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 243 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of Joseph W. Bartlett, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES MILLER,
JOSEPH SHADLER,
mh9-law3wM* Assignees.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILSON TOTTEN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated March 6, 1868.
BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. TOTTEN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated March 6, 1868.
BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. LYON, of the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of William H. Gleason, in the village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, New-York, before William H. Gleason, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Dated Brooklyn, March 7, 1868.
FRANCIS L. DALLON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Eastern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS WILSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN L. RANNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Martin L. Ranney, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS L. DEMAREST, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nicholas L. Demarest, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS BENNETT, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by an order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, March 6, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas C. Goetchius, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Bennett, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.
mh9-law3wM* ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing about the 16th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date at the Treasurer's office of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia-leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

SEEDS.—PURE, FRESH AND RELIABLE seeds, for the field and garden, at WM. ELTING & CO.'S, late Smith's Seed Warehouse, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER OF respectable, competent, well-recommended girls, English, Scotch, French, American, German, Welsh, Irish, Protestant and others of all nations, for good situations, at highest wages, in City and country. Girls please notice, they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, everywhere—to sell the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's edition." Price suited to the times. Address
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SEVENTY-FIVE AGENTS TO SELL, by subscription, in this City and State, also New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, an article ornamental, useful and educational. First-class agents may apply to D. FISH, Park Hotel.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City, a good cook and kitchen girl and laundress; also a lady's maid and first-class cook: first-class wages; for Philadelphia. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the care and driving of horses and country work generally, at a country residence near this City. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's place, 40 miles from this City: wife to take charge of dairy; Scotch preferred. Address, with reference, Mr. S., Box No. 906 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a small private family; best references. Apply Monday morning only, at No. 213 East 48th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress; one who has good City references. Address Box No. 1,033 Post-office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF
NOVELTIES,
On exhibition
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
NOW OPENING
SPRING STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &C.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

SPRING OPENING
OF
SILK AND STRAW GOODS,
PATTERN BONNETS,
PARIS NOVELTIES, &C.
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
IRA BEARD, No. 457 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SPRING DRESS-SUIT MATERIALS, SILKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &C.
The greater portion purchased at THE RECENT AUCTION SALES. Will be offered on MONDAY, March 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
(Wholesale entrance on Grand-st.,)
Invite the attention of
OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS
to their large and desirable stock of
NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,
which they offer to the trade
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
AND TO CLOSE
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, March 9,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of newly-imported and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Spring and Summer wear.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.,
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LINENS, AND HOTEL AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,)
Will offer on Monday, March 9,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDER-CLOTHING AND READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Imported direct.
NOVELTIES
IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND
WALKING SUITS.
ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS MARKET.
The attention of the ladies is particularly called to this department.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
Offer great inducements to purchasers of
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
AND ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-ST.,)
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
AND TO CLOSE
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 9,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT LINE OF
RICH PARIS SILKS AND ROBES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED AND MEDIUM SILKS, IN
GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-ST.,)
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
AND TO CLOSE
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 9,
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
SACQUES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK
RETAILING at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
EMBRACING
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA, UTICA, TUSCARORA,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM, LONSDALE,
MAXWELL, WINONA, ANDROSCOGGIN, HILL
and other favorite Shirtings; also,
6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS;
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ALLENDALE SHEETINGS;
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ANDROSCOGGIN SHEETINGS.
Also, a full stock of
TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, DOILIES,
TOWELS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS,
SPRING-BEDS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS,
which are offered at extremely low prices. Also, a full assortment of
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, &c.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 CANAL-ST.

FRIEND PITTS,
NO. 769 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
Near Amity-st.,
IN A FEW DAYS.
SALES AT COST PRICES WILL CONTINUE FOR FOUR DAYS LONGER.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES
WE NOW OFFER
LINEN SHEETINGS, of all widths.
PILLOW and SHIRTING LINENS, of the best makes.
TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 yards long.
BREAKFAST and DINNER NAPKINS.
DOILIES—WHITE, BUFF and RED BORDERS.
TOWELS—PLAIN HUCK, DAMASK and DIAPER.
TOWELINGS, by the yard 12c., and upward.
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, in great variety.
BLANKETS, QUILTS and FLANNELS, &c., &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 839 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
Lambs' Wool and Cotton Half Hose,
KID, BEAVER, KID-LINED and CLOTH GLOVES.
Novelties in Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
To order or ready made.
AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st.,
Corner Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, March 9, 1868;
TAPESTRIES, BROCADES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS, STRIPED AND PLAIN TERRYS, REPS, &c., in new shades.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS in new patterns; MUSLIN DRAPERIES, VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
AT EXTREMELY LOW AND ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just received and opened
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS, CROSSLEY'S VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., will be largely replenished on Monday, March 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS OF all the new Spring Fashions, in great variety, at MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, Nos. 473 Broadway, 883 Broadway and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Accurate waist patterns, cut to fit the form, as 25 cents.

WANTED—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-goods, in exchange for valuable coal and iron lands, at cash value, on Kanawha River, within two miles of Charleston, West Va. Specimens of coal and iron and description of property can be seen in the City. Address, for four days, TRADE, Post-office Box No. 162.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as thorough cook; the other as competent nurse; would assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference; would be moderate in wages if employed by same family. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 Mott-st., near the Cathedral.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; in a small family; she understands perfectly and can come well recommended from her last place. Call or address No. 146 3d-av., Monday and Tuesday, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; will also assist in the washing of a small family; no objections to going a short distance from the City; good City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as a cook, no objection to assist in washing; and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and ironing. Best of City references. Call at No. 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would take charge of grown children; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery, linens; perfectly understands her business; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 415 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR AS general servant, by a neat, economical and industrious girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; very willing, reliable and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of first-class servants of all nations, cooks of all kinds, nurses, seamstress, waitress, laundress, young girls for housework, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by two girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or would do the work of a family together; are well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse to growing children in a private family; is a thorough seamstress; best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITUATION in a good family as a thorough good cook; is an excellent baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Northern German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, hair dressing; has good City reference. Can be seen at the French Agency, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; competent to take charge of an invalid lady; willing to assist with housekeeping; is a good sewer; will be highly recommended. Apply for two days at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business in all its branches—bread, pastry and made dishes; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a small family's washing; does her work up neatly; the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; is an excellent cook, understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young English woman as a first-class cook in a private family; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the French Agency, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Call at No. 330 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to travel with a family going to Europe; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 68 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF ONE OR two children by a Protestant girl capable of teaching and sewing; first-class reference. Address A. C., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for Select Servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American, and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses, and hotels, in City or country.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD CHARGE of the household of a highly respectable family wishes to act in a similar capacity; would also accept a situation as a lady's companion; very best of references given and required. Address, for particulars, Box No. 4,029 Post-office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A man who thoroughly understands the business; his wife to manage the dairy; is a good butter maker; are Protestants, and have no incumbrance; can furnish the best of references. Address J. L. Y., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a steady, sober man; understands driving and the care of horses; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference from his former employers. Address J. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, having no children; understands his business with regard to greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables and lawns; seven years' reference. Address D., Gardener, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER THAT understands the raising and management of horses, cows, and all the stock necessary on a farm, &c., to engage with a gentleman as caretaker and overseer; reference exchanged. Address E. W. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man; has lived five years in last place; understands his business; best City references; not afraid of hard work. Address J. H., care A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, for one week.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; his wife a first-class laundress and a good plain cook; no incumbrance; the best of City reference. Address S. V., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, understanding greenhouse, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables, giving 12 years' references; first-class place preferred. Address JERALD, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days or address E. M., No. 826 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom in a private family; has the best City and country reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself useful; can procure the best of reference as to character, ability, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call on L. G., at corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as waiter; he understands his business well; has the best of City reference. Address W. N., corner 23d-st. and Broadway, in the bookstore, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (Scotchman); is a good plain gardener; understands all kinds of farm work; also the care of horses and cows. Address S. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, with small family; used to vegetables, flowers and grape forcing. Address M. Z., at T. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant waiter, a situation in a private family; he can furnish good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL farmer, a situation to take the entire charge of a farm; wife take charge of house or dairy if required. Address P. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener; married; understands greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and fruit. Address J. J., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address P. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages on consignment which must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)	WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	MONDAY	Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	April 4

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 15
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on THURSDAY, March 12.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	March 12
TARIFA	March 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

FRANCE, GRACE	SATURDAY, Mar. 14
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER	SATURDAY, Mar. 21
ERIN, FORBES	SATURDAY, Mar. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, April 4

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 47 East River, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 14
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 21
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R. Florida.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading signed to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Tuesday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $242 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The new and elegant steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10,
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17,

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. R. STEWART, 805 6th-av., bet. 25th and 26th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER, NO. 10 PINE-ST. AND NO. 586 6TH-AV.

For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling-houses or lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened a CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE at No. 586 6TH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.

A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations in all the streets above Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Insurance effected in first-class companies on dwellings, stores, furniture, &c. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av. and No. 10 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY,
FOOT OF
8TH-ST., EAST RIVER,
FOR SALE.

The property lately occupied by the Neptune Iron Works, foot of 8th-st., East River, with water front, dock and the large and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above offers a rare inducement to parties desiring to purchase manufacturing or warehouse property.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 580 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house, on 84th-st., between the Central Park and the Boulevard, newly painted and papered throughout, will be sold cheap, with immediate possession, with or without extra lots. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND COMPLETE RESIDENCE, northwest corner Madison-av. and 39th-st., with stable in the rear. Also, the house adjoining on the avenue; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, (ESTABLISHED 15 years,) selling, letting, collecting, insurance, interest, taxes and repairs carefully attended to, and returns promptly made; satisfactory references. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house No. 201 Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop basement brown-stone house and lot No. 36 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; terms moderate. Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT FOUR-story high-stoop brick house No. 253 West 25th-st. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house and stores, Nos. 994, 996 and 998 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., with all modern improvements. Apply to A. W. LAVERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER PROPERTY ON Grand-st., east of Broadway; also, corner on Rivington-st.; also, valuable store property on Pearl-st., near Broadway. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 276 AND 278 WEST 13TH-ST., building 50x103, covering entire plot and built in the most substantial manner; suitable for any kind of heavy business. ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, AN EXtra wide and elegantly-built house, very roomy and convenient, and in an improving location. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 14TH-ST., A FINE FIVE-story, brown-stone English basement house, at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—ONE ON 126th-st., near 6th-av., $1,850; two on 8th-av., near 123d-st., $3,200 each. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TWO FOUR-STORY HIGH BASEMENT brick houses, 2d-av., between 4th and 7th sts.; $22,000 each. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 12 West 27th-st. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, in Claremont, N. J., within 40 minutes of Wall-st. by Central Railroad; 21 trains per day; also accessible by horse cars from Jersey City; modern house; two stories, besides fine cellar and attic; French roof; bath; water; Furnace; grounds comprise 10 city lots; plenty fine fruit and shrubbery; new stable; all in excellent condition; price $17,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

HOUSE AND LOT AT STAMFORD, CONN.

For sale or to rent, the house and large lot of land on South-st., near the Park, five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house; choice apples, pears, cherries, grapes, &c. For terms, apply to ELBERT WHITE, or at No. 33 East 21st-st.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME, FIVE minutes from depot, and one hour and twenty minutes from City Hall, by Erie Railroad, 14 acres, best of soil; 2 acres of Wilson and Russell strawberries, 500 dwarf and standard pear trees, fine apple orchard, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, and small fruits in abundance, and all in bearing; plenty of fine shade trees. A fine stream, bordered by forest trees, runs through the ground. Farm-house, 8 rooms, out-kitchen and wood-shed, new barn 40x40, with cellar, carriage-house, workshop, cow-house, large hennery, granary, ice-house, smoke-house. Fences new, mostly picket. The neighborhood is perfectly healthy, and free from muskatoes. Price, $11,500. Inquire of N. ORR & CO., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

AT ELIZABETH—CORNER JERSEY-AV. and Prospect-st., one of the most desirable and elegant residences in the city; ten minutes from depot; house built by days' work, filled in with brick; grounds beautifully planted; two acres, in the best part of the city; a part of its elegant furniture will be sold with it very low, and part of land reserved if desired; most favorable terms as to purchase. Address A. G. PHELPS DODGE, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WHITE PLAINS, one of the most fashionable places on the Harlem road, a two and a half-story and basement house in perfect order; contains seven rooms, with one-fourth of an acre of ground, handsomely laid out; fruit and shade trees; two minutes' walk from depot; 16 trains every day from City; price $4,300; rent $500. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 434 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN GUILFORD, CONN., 3½ HOURS from New-York by rail, a desirable residence; house, barn and outhouses in good repair; 2½ acres; garden stocked with fruit; three minutes' walk from depot where all trains stop. Price, $6,000. For further particulars, and to see photograph of house, inquire of G. E. WOOD, No. 52 Murray-st., New-York, or Ira Merwin, New-Haven.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with nine acres of land, at Black Rock, Conn., containing twelve rooms, with a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded with apples, pears and small fruits; a fine, salubrious location; well arranged for a comfortable and pleasant home. Inquire by letter or personally on the premises of Mrs. WILLIAM HALL.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River, a beautiful residence, fronting on the river, with over six acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are large, with all modern improvements, new and built in the best possible manner; views unsurpassed, and surroundings perfect; terms liberal. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$700.—TWO ACRES OF LAND WILL furnish pasturage for a cow, range for poultry, and ¼ acre fruit and vegetable garden. Villa plots on Morris Road, one hour from the City, in New-Jersey; also, desirable residences. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat, pleasantly located at Clifton, Staten Island; handsome modern dwelling, outbuildings and about 8½ acres ground. Price $10,000. Terms liberal. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, A PLEASANT cottage; 9 rooms, with a large plot of ground; five minutes from station; a bargain, on easy terms; a good investment. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, (within one hour of the City), a first-class country residence for sale; also a beautiful building lot of four acres in the Park for sale. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—10 ACRES OF LAND, within two minutes' walk of the Montrose Station, for sale at a bargain. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERSEY.—A fine Summer residence on the mountain for sale by L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A FINE country house for sale; 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railway 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegantly furnished second floor to let with private table if desired; terms moderate. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 8 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—FRONT room, with board, on third floor, suitable for families.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS ADJOINING, for a family of three or four persons, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family for gentlemen. Address X. Y., Box No. 4,936 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class brick residence, with all modern conveniences and large garden, within half-hour of Wall-st. Also a good three-story high-stoop and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements, near Fulton-av. cars. Each property will be sold at low figures. Apply to JOHN B. MORGAN, No. 209 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; one of the most desirable situations on the Heights, and within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., superior brown-stone house, in complete order. Address OWNER, Box 1,766 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—HOUSE AND two lots, $18,000; houses at $8,600, $8,000, $10,000, $16,000, $9,000; lots from $250 to $350. JAQUES, No. 238 Broadway.

$6,500 FOR A THREE-STORY BASEment house and two-story shop, in Brooklyn, that rents for $1,000 per year. Great bargain. F. J. BEAN, Principal, No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN-ST., NEAR HOYT, A three-story brick house, 22x45x100; cheap if sold soon. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next.

These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE.

The south half of store No. 23 Park-place; first floor, basement and sub-cellar; 29 by 75½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 330 Broadway.
Or, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT FORDham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds, large and commodious house with modern convenences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY building in the rear of the Methodist Church in 2d-st., between Avenues C and D, about the middle of the block, and is a good place for any light manufacturing purposes. The building is 20 feet by 40 feet. Inquire of JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., or C. WALDRAN, No. 268 2d-st.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown stone front house on West 46th-st., near 7th-av. House contains all the modern improvements.

For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 195 2d-av., near 13th-st.; the house is finished in black walnut, two bath-rooms and all modern improvements; completely furnished. Inquire of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., FROM THE 1ST of May, a large concrete house, containing fifteen rooms; stable accommodations, icehouse, garden, &c. Rent $800 per annum. Apply to WM. VANDERPOOL, No. 267 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF Mr. E. A. Weed, Esq., at Darien, Conn., with twelve acres land; great variety of fruit; everything in complete order; house and carriage-house, &c.; would be leased for two or three years to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, situated near the Park, three minutes from the depot, and one hour from New-York; possession 1st April or May. Address E. S. WILD, Newark, N. J.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 76 6th-av., northeast corner of Waverley-place; druggist preferred; anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, a country place containing thirteen acres of land, large house with thirteen rooms; garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at No. 376 Broadway, on second floor, over a store, two detached unfurnished front rooms, together or separate; rent for both, $30 per month. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET.—OFFICES ON FOURTH FLOOR OF 23 William-st., or the whole floor will be let for light manufacturing. Very light and suitable. Apply on the premises, Room 14, between 11 and 1 P. M.

TO LET—A HOUSE NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE Hotel and Broadway; a most advantageous location for business of any kind; rent $2,500. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—The newly-furnished house No. 2 East 34th-st.; possession April 25. Inquire of C. G. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE NEAR Broadway, No. 222 West 47th-st., modern improvements, at $130 month; new store, No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway; both 1st May. Apply at No. 31 Crosby-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE, FRESCOED; MIRRORS—rent $2,750; in 22d-st.; three story brown stone, East 25th-st., $2,600. VAN ZANDT & BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FINISHED WAREroom on northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; second floor, 50 by 25 feet. Inquire of RAVEN & BACON, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or separately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 46 HUDSON-st.; also, small work-shop. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MODERN DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 88 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

NO. 81 NASSAU-ST.—OFFICES AND ROOMS, suitable for business purposes; rent from $200 to $500. Apply in the boot-store.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 95 (old number) 9th-st., near Broadway. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 119 East 36th-st., near Park-av. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL house with modern improvements, below 40th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF A house near Madison-square for a family of three adults; best of reference and payment in advance. Address HOME, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story and basement brick dwelling, for one or more years, at a moderate rent. Address, stating location and terms, ARTHUR, Box No. 839 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles. Also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NO. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—For superiority of tone, elegance of finish and durability, the instruments of this firm are unequaled, and for a first-class piano are in price the most reasonable. The "Patent Agraffe" is put in every class instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MME. DE LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
Will give a brief season of Opera, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

Several important works will be revived.

The sale of seats will commence on SATURDAY, March 14, at the box office of the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and McCoy's, No. 112 Broadway. Full particulars will be announced shortly.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX MARETZEK	Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON	Manager

Mr. Harrison begs to announce
ONE GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
with the following eminent artists, now performing at Pike's Opera House with the greatest success.
On this occasion will be performed FRA DIAVOLO,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MADAME NATALI-TESTA,
SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR BARILI,
SIGNOR DUBREUL, and
GIORGIO RONCONI.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.
With a full and well-selected company,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
commencing MONDAY, March 16, 1868.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN	Lessee and Director

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with the original Parisian Artists,
MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING.
and for the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at ONE,
for which seats will be secured as usual.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
MR. C. DRIVET'S BENEFIT.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, after many weeks of careful preparation, Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, entitled

LA BELLE HELENE.

71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
GRAND FULL DRESS RECEPTION.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
GRAND HISTORICAL TABLEAUX,

France since 1848; Italy, Germany, Napoleon and Bismarck; four lectures by ALONZO TRIPP; begin THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at $3 the series and $1 the evening, now for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

71ST.—GRAND FULL DRESS
PROMENADE AND RECEPTION,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 27th-st.)

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., April 15, 1868, for the labor and materials required in the construction of two lift locks and one guard lock for the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The locks are to be 350 feet long between quoins, and 80 feet wide between walls in the chambers, and to be constructed of first-class cut-stone masonry.

The first lock, located at Keokuk, will be 10½ feet lift, and built entirely in the river.

The second lock will be about 2¾ miles above the first, with 8 feet lift, and will be protected from the river by the canal embankment.

The guard lock will be located at the head of the canal at Nashville, and will be protected by the embankment.

Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for the following classes:

CLASS I.—STONE AND CEMENT.

The proposals under this head must specify the prices at which the above materials will be delivered.

CLASS II.—IRON.

Proposals must state the price per pound at which both wrought and cast iron will be delivered.

CLASS III.—TIMBER.

Proposals must state the price per cubic, linear, or thousand feet, b. m., at which such timber as may be required, will be delivered.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

This class will include the bailing, draining and excavation of pits, preparing the foundation, (which will be on rock,) constructing the lock walls and other masonry, building the necessary protection walls, making the necessary embankment and rip-rap walls, and constructing sluices or culverts around and in the locks for feeding the canal, &c., &c.; and the furnishing of all machinery and implements required for the proper execution of the work.

The law requires separate proposals (in duplicate) for each and every class, and the awardments will be made to each class separately, without regard to aggregate.

No more than one proposition will be received from the same party for the same class.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the classes upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence and Post-office address.

Plans, maps and specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's office at Keokuk, Iowa, for fifteen days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the locations for the locks before sending in their bids.

Contracts under either of the aforesaid classes will include one or more of the locks, as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A printed copy of this notice should be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Labor and Materials for the Locks for the Improvement of the Desmoines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1868.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. MONDAY, 9th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

383 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined, and bungs sealed.

3,000 pounds WHITE COFFEE SUGAR, A, in barrels full head-lined.

3,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR, in barrels as above.

30,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.

To be packed in boxes, each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.

The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.

It is desirable that the price of the Tobacco be stated in *whole* cents only.

Samples of the corn meal, sugars and tobacco must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEREGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 233 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for furnishing the Signal Department of the army with

Three hundred and fifty (350) sets of signal equipments, complete, consisting of hickory staffs, copper canteens, torches and funnels, canvas cases, with rubber pouches, muslin flags, scissors, plyers, haversacks, &c.

The equipments must be made after the model deposited in this office, and of equally good materials. The whole must be delivered ready for inspection on or before the 15th of April, 1868. The other conditions and requirements made known on application to this office.

Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Signal Equipments."

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

L. B. NORTON, Brevet Captain U. S. Army, Property and Disbursing Officer Signal Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...MR. LESTER WALLACK.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five act drama of

ROSEDALE

Has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted, for the first time in three years, on
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1868.

The Drama will be produced with the utmost care, and the greatest pains taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the Play.

Entirely New Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Halley.

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker, will perform the Original Music, by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer.

New Appointments, by Mr. James Timony and assistants.

New Costumes, uniforms, &c., by Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten.

Mechanical Department, by Mr. H. Butler and assistants.

NOVEL EFFECTS,
And the following capital distribution:

Elliot Grey (as originally played by him)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles M'Kenna, a returned convict, (as originally played by him)	Mr. John Gilbert
Bunberry Kobb (as originally played by him)	Mr. Geo. Holland
Matthew Leigh, a village Doctor	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Cavendish May	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Sir Arthur May, Bart	Miss Lizzie Timoney
Romany Rob, a Gypsy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Farmer Green (as originally played by him)	Mr. G. F. Browne
Corporal Daw, of the Lancers	Mr. W. H. Pope
Docksey	Mr. T. J. Ward
Robert	Mr. E. Cashin
Rosa Leigh	Miss Rose Eytinge
Tabitha Stork, housekeeper to Matthew, (as originally played by her)	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Adelia Grey, Mother to Elliot, (as originally played by her)	Miss Fanny Morant
Lady May, Mother to Sir Arthur	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Sarah Sykes, Matthew's servant, (as originally played by her)	Mrs. John Sefton
Primrose, a lady's maid, (as originally played by her)	Miss Mary Barrett
Mother Mix (as originally played by her)	Miss Carman

Officers of the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps, Lancers, Soldiers, Villagers and Gypsies.

ACT I.
Rosedale Manor-house, with Park and Grounds adjoining.
ACT II.
Gothic apartment in Rosedale Manor-house.
ACT III.
Interior of Matthew Leigh's cottage in the village.
ACT IV.
SCENE 1—Reception room in Rosedale Manor-house.
SCENE 2—The Gypsy Dell and Waterfall by starlight.
In this scene will be presented some new and novel effects.
ACT V.
SCENE 1—Matthew Leigh's cottage.
SCENE 2—Ante-room adjoining the Conservatory.
SCENE 3—Conservatory at Rosedale decorated with military arms and trophies, festooned and lighted up for a ball.

Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

71. THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
PROMENADE AND RECEPTION.
TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

BANVARD'S NEW-YORK MUSEUM,
Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
MONDAY, March 9—First appearance of
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD,

who will appear in her inimitable personation of TOPSEY, in the great American drama, with all its original effects in

FIVE ACTS, TWELVE TABLEAUX AND THIRTY SCENES,
from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's work of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
Or, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

Topsey, with song, "I'se so Wicked". Mrs. G. C. Howard

This great drama will be presented with a powerful cast, appropriate scenery and thrilling effects.

Concluding with a grand and magnificent allegorical tableaux,

EVA IN HEAVEN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT	Director

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement, for a limited period, of the distinguished artiste,

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

who will appear at every entertainment during the week, in conjunction with the young and dashing equestrienne,

MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,

thus affording the public an opportunity of witnessing
THE TWO GREATEST LADY-RIDERS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
ON THE SAME NIGHT, IN THE SAME RING.
PFAU. PFAU. PFAU. PFAU. PFAU.
PFAU. PFAU. PFAU. PFAU. PFAU.
THE WONDERFUL RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS.
LAST WEEK of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
LAST WEEK of the great Equine Comedy of
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
nightly received with
TUMULTUOUS LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS
AND ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS
comprised in the
UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE
will be brought forward in their
MOST STRIKING SPECIALTIES,
the whole forming,
BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,
THE MOST REMARKABLE COMBINATION
OF STERLING ATTRACTIONS,
Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic, ever offered to the American public.

STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
JULIUS CÆSAR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
TICKETS for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The SALE of TICKETS for the entire series will begin on SATURDAY, March 7, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. No avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

KENNEDY in Brooklyn Athenæum, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 9th and 11th March.
PIANO-FORTE—Miss KENNEDY.

EDWARD CARSWELL, THE CANADIAN ORATOR, will deliver an address on the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, to be held at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1868. The programme will be varied with singing, tableaux and recitations. Doors open at 7; performance at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

71. THE "OLD AMERICAN GUARD,"
AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. HULL,
CHARLES A. HOLMES,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT, } General Partners.
E. T. TEFFT, Special Partner.

The business of the late firm will be closed up at the store of HULL, INGERSOLL & CO., the successors of the late firm at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York City.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HULL, INGERSOLL & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing, jobbing, buying and selling dry-goods, woolens, cloths, and such articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in woolen goods. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are: ELMER W. HULL, JARED M. INGERSOLL, THEODORE A. WRIGHT, ALBERT G. SMITH and ERASTUS T. TEFFT.

That the said ELMER W. HULL is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said JARED M. INGERSOLL is also a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said THEODORE A. WRIGHT is also a general partner, and his place of residence is at Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, New-York; that the said ALBERT G. SMITH is also a general partner, and his place of residence is Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; that the said ERASTUS T. TEFFT is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of New-York.

That the amount of capital which said special partner ERASTUS T. TEFFT has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership is the sum of $25,000. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of February, 1868, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of February, 1870.

ELMER W. HULL,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
ALBERT G. SMITH,
General Partners.
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
Special Partner.

DATED Feb. 1, 1868.
AMOS G. HULL, Attorney. feb3-law6wM

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., for the purpose of continuing the general iron business at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
THEODORE STURGES.
CHARLES W. OGDEN.
THEODORE C. WALLACE.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT AND MR. WILLIAM E. LAIGHT are this day admitted as partners in our firm. DUTILH & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 40 SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife; parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. H., Station A.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES	Lessee
GEORGE L. FOX	Stage Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE	Business Manager

MONDAY, MARCH 9,
First Night of
Mr. G. L. Fox's entirely new and original Spectacular Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Scenery all new	by	LEWIS and JOHNSON
Music all new	by	A. REIFF, Jr.
Dances all new	by	Mons. JAMBON
Costumes all new	by	R. HAMILTON
Caricatures	by	THOS. NAST

Mr. GEORGE L. FOX...as	CLOWN
HARLEQUIN (From the London theatres)	Mr. F. LACY
PANTALOON	Mr. C. K. FOX
COLUMBINE	Mlle. EMILIE RIGL

The famous premiere star danseuse,
MLLE. RITA SANGALI.
The brilliant premiere danseuse assoluta
MLLE. BETTY RIGL.
And Mons. BAPTISTAN in grand ballet.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER, Jr., in the skating Carnival.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES—ALL NEW.
I.—RETREAT OF ROMANCE BY MOONLIGHT.
II.—THE FARM OF PLENTY. CONTRA DANCE.
III.—FAIRY GROTTO. GRAND BALLET.
IV.—COUNTRY INN ON THE HIGHWAY.
V.—DINING-ROOM ON BROADWAY.
VI.—ENCHANTED GARDEN. GRAND BALLET.
VII.—OLYMPIC THEATRE BY NIGHT.
VIII.—GERMAN BILLIARD SALOON.
IX.—CANDY STORE ON BROADWAY.
X.—ILLUMINATED SKATING POND. GRAND BALLET.
IX.—CITY HALL PARK.
XII.—A MOONLIT STREET.
XIII.—NEW COURT-HOUSE.
XIV.—A ROOM IN A CITY HOTEL.
XV.—THE DELL OF FERNS.
XVI.—RETREAT OF THE SILVER SPRITES.
XVII.—GRAND FINAL TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE	Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK	Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON	Manager

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11,
TENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
on which occasion will be performed
TROVATORE,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MADAME ELIZA LUMLEY,
her first appearance in America in Opera,
SIGNOR PANCANI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BARILLI, &c., &c., &c.
The sale of seats will commence this morning.
PRICES.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Balcony Boxes, $10.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
MONDAY, March 9, will be presented for the fifty-third time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
AN EXCELLENT CAST, &c.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR.
Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
Third week of the engagement of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

In consequence of the continued and increasing popularity of Fulton & Maeder's sensational drama of

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,

the management have decided to defer the production of novelties, and perform it a

FEW NIGHTS MORE,

that all Miss Braddon's readers in this City may see it.

GREAT GAMBLING SCENE,
INTRODUCING FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

71. DISTINGUISHED MILITARY AND
NAVAL OFFICERS AT
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MARCH 10.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
CHANFRAU as SAM.
PARSLOE as DICK.
THE FINE CAST and SUPERB MOUNTINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANT
EQUESTRIENNE,
MISS KATE FISHER.
MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA—MISS KATE FISHER.
First appearance of
Mlle. CONHITA ROWZATI,
the great Danseuse.
Nautical drama—MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.

THE PILGRIM.

ONLY ONE WEEK LONGER.
NO LONGER.
IMMENSE SUCCESS—TWENTY-EIGHT WEEKS.
CLOSES NEXT WEEK.
BUNYAN HALL, 15TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 8 o'clock.

71. DOWNING GIVES HIS BEST
MUSIC AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS
PURIM BALL.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT.

Tickets of A. Tanzer, No. 53 Greene-st.; S. Weil, No. 15 White-st.; S. B. Solomon, No. 657 Broadway; and Secretary A. L. Sanger, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 8.

PURIM BALL NOTICE.

It having come to the notice of the Committee that tickets are being offered at an advance price, parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing them of any but the members, as they are strictly not transferable.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NUMBER TWENTY-SIX,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE PURIM BALL THIS EVENING, at Pike's Opera House, will be admitted at the entrance on 23d-st. Coaches will approach from the west, passing out on 8th-av. In taking up coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
At his new and beautiful DANCING ACADEMY,
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.
Season tickets can be obtained at the rooms.

THE PARIS PICTURES.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

71. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., RECEPTION.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

FEB. 28, 1868.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $4 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. The practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Further Particulars Concerning the Chinese Embassy.

Opening of the New University at Pekin.

Impending Political Changes in Japan.

The Quarrel Between the Tycoon and the Daimios.

Further Details Respecting the Fate of Admiral Bell.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

Subsequent Addition of Native Ministers—Reasons for the Arrangement—Dispatch of Prince Kung—Fire in the Palace—Opening of the New College.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

The intelligence I sent you in my last, touching the Chinese Embassy, was too prompt to be complete. My letter was dispatched on the day of Mr. BURLINGAME's departure from Pekin, and contained, I may say, information from headquarters up to that date. Since then, however, an important modification has been made in the constitution of the embassy. Mr. BURLINGAME is still its chief and head; but the two Mandarins of high rank whom I spoke of as accompanying him in the capacity of Secretaries, have by a subsequent decree been invested with the same title which is given to Mr. BURLINGAME, and made coordinate with him in the rank of Minister.

With reference to Mr. BURLINGAME, a procedure of this kind decided and acted on in his absence might have had an invidious aspect; but the fact is that in appointing a brace of Chinese Ministers, the Government is merely carrying out its original plan—the novel and unpremeditated portion of it being the appointment of Mr. BURLINGAME himself.

In both parts of the arrangement, the Chinese have, in my estimation, displayed equal judgment. To have merely sent their own people with all their inexperience would have been to defeat the object of the mission, while to decline sending a native of high rank, would, in the view of foreign nations, savor of the old reluctance to intercourse on equal terms; and to make a foreigner the sole envoy, would in the view of the people of China make the Embassy so entirely a foreign affair as to excite but little interest and produce no good effect on the public mind. By the present arrangement both difficulties are happily avoided. By appointing a foreigner the chief of the mission, they secure the advantages of ability and experience, while by sending natives with the full rank of coordinate Ministers, they are giving us the best possible pledge of their determination to open diplomatic intercourse on a footing of complete reciprocity. At the same time, by making it essentially a Chinese Embassy, they are establishing a precedent which constitutes a new feature in the history of their Empire.

The significance of the movement as indicating the cordial and intelligent adoption of our diplomatic usages, is well exhibited in the following dispatch of Prince KUNG, addressed to Dr. WILLIAMS, United States Chargé d'Affaires:

> "Since the ratification of treaties with the several nations," says His Highness, "our friendship has been steadily on the increase; and whatever business we have had to transact, we have been able to consult upon it, with their Ministers residing in our capital, in a spirit of harmony, and with a sincere desire to give effect to our deliberations. But those several nations being situated at a remote distance, beyond the seas, we have not hitherto sent envoys, and have not, therefore, possessed the means of direct communication. Now, however, it has occurred to us that Mr. BURLINGAME, the late American Minister, being intimately acquainted with the affairs of China and the West, and also enjoying our entire confidence, if he could be induced to undertake an embassy, on behalf of China, to the nations of the West, in accordance with the Western usage of appointing Resident Ministers, the plan would be a feasible one. We accordingly memorialized the Throne on the subject, and in reply received the following decree:
>
> The Minister, ANSON BURLINGAME, has shown himself pacific in disposition, and is well acquainted with the affairs of China and the West. We order that he proceed to the several Treaty Powers to exercise the office of Great Minister for the Management of Foreign Affairs. Respect this."

The decree appointing the Chinese Ministers is identical with this; but the high officials who recommended this appointment all declare that with them the office is rather prospective than of any present utility, as they are expected to prepare themselves, by study and observation, for the discharge of the full duties of their office at some future time, when they will not have the experience of a veteran diplomatist to depend on.

One of them is a Manchu and the other a Chinese. With the former I am well acquainted, and anticipate that his affability and refinement will not fail to secure him the good opinion of all with whom he comes in contact.

They are to leave Pekin on the 2d proximo and proceed to Shanghae, partly by land and partly by the Grand Canal. As their route lies through a region much infested by banditti, it is barely possible that their movements may encounter some interruption. Mr. BURLINGAME, who took steamer at Tien-tsin about a month ago, suffered some delay while on the road by the neighborhood of banditti. There are not at present in this part of the Empire any formidable bodies of rebels, but in various quarters hordes of mounted robbers keep the country in alarm, and succeed in baffling all attempts to apprehend or disperse them. The evil has been greatly aggravated by the scarcity resulting from drought in the early part of the year and floods in the Autumn. The Chinese feel the need of the railway and telegraph as a cure for famine and an aid in the administration of their internal police.

Since the above was written a disastrous fire has occurred in the Palace, consuming the great library building, and it is said, the Imperial drug-store also. Whether both books and drugs were rescued or not we have not yet heard, as the smoke has not yet cleared away from the ruins, but whatever may have become of the latter, it is to be hoped that the medicine for the mind has been saved from the devouring element.

This untoward event may have some effect on the movements of the Embassy. The old Conservative or Reactionary Party professes to be guided by protests, and some of them you will recollect, explained the drought of last Summer as a judgment of Heaven on account of the new College. The same misty wiseacres will no doubt set this conflagration to the account of the Foreign Embassy. That it will be interpreted as indicative of the wrath of Heaven, because of so great a departure from the traditions of the holy sages, I am sure, but I am also sure that the leading men who have the management of foreign affairs are too enlightened to be controlled by the croaking of the *sinister cornix*.

The new College or University (as it is intended to be) went into operation on the 1st inst., with a staff of four European professors, and one American. It opened with thirty pupils who have been previously instructed in foreign languages, and as many new pupils, who are selected from the higher grades of Chinese scholarship. This number is expected to be increased by annual accessions from the ranks of the educated men of the country, until as many as two or three hundred of the *élite* of the land are busily engaged in acquiring the languages and sciences of the West. M.

JAPAN.

Impending National Changes—The Quarrel Between the Tycoon and the Daimios in Regard to Opening Ports to Foreigners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

The events which have transpired in Japan since the opening of the Port of Hiogo, and the City of Osaka, on the 1st of January, will form a most important chapter in the history of this nation. There is nothing more clearly foreshadowed than a complete change in the Government and national character of the inhabitants of this the last stronghold of feudality. The question which foreign trade and communication have brought out into the clear light of day brings the ancient and heaven-descended power of the Mikado and Tycoon, forming the anomalous, dual sovereignty of Japan, into a position of antagonism with the no less ancient and equally recognized supreme authority of the feudal Princes in their own dominions and over their own retainers.

At the time of the conclusion of the first treaty with a foreign Power great opposition was made by a strong party of Daimios, to this measure, in violation of the law of GONGEN SAMA, by which no foreigner could put his foot upon the soil of Japan and live.

It is believed by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, that the Government of the Tycoon itself, by whom the treaty was signed had no other object in doing so than to gain time for a more effectual resistence to invasion than they were then prepared for, and a significant fact supports this opinion, viz., that the consent and signature of the Mikado was never obtained. Consequently by the laws of Japan, the treaty is not worth the paper it was written on.

It is difficult to trace the chain of events from that day to this, though their general course is well known. Many high Japanese Government officials have falllen assassinated victims to the popular rage, for having given apparent increased protection and facilities to the detested foreigner. As they became acquainted, by means of their embassies abroad, and the presence of foreign fleets in their waters, with the incomparable superiority of the foreigner in the arts of war, their policy modified, and they began not only to purchase but also to manufacture and to build.

The result of the Chinese war and the sack of Pekin must have profoundly impressed them with the absolute futility of armed resistance there. In the meantime the increased trade, and the revenues accruing to the Government of Yeddo at the ports of Yokohama and Nagasaki, opened the eyes of the Daimios, and they saw the advantages of opening their own ports and establishing custom-houses—the feeling of hatred to the foreigner modifying so far as to admit a desire to make money out of him.

It is not my object in this letter, to give a detailed recital of all the events which have occurred to bring about a want of cordiality in the relations existing between the Princes and the Government at Yeddo. This were beyond my power—some of them being feuds which may have existed for centuries, and had not infrequently led to open and declared warfare with varying success.

At the time, however, appointed for the opening of Hiogo, a council of Daimios was called to meet at Kioto, a city near Osaka, and the residence of the Mikado and his court. No reliable detailed account of the sitting of this deliberative body has yet been made public, the invariable policy of the Japanese officials being to keep the foreigner ignorant of such facts as long as they possibly can, and then to eke out the truth in such small and unconnected fragments that it requires a long time to construe them.

However, it is known that the debate was long and stormy, and resulted in STOTSBASHI, the present Tycoon, throwing up his office and retiring to his castle at Osaka, at the same time throwing himself upon the country at large for support and protection.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The Daimios, headed by the powerful Prince of Satsuma, whose dominions include the Southern part of the Island of Kiusin, and the Loo Choo group, assert that it is unjust to them to open only Imperial ports. It is replied by the Tycoon that he is willing to open their ports also—but the Government of Yeddo must collect the duties—and to this the Daimios will not consent.

Upon the withdrawal of STOTSBASHI, the direction of affairs at Kioto has, it has been reported, fallen into the hands of SATSUMA and one or two other Princes, and four of the Mikado's Court, who form an Imperial Commission—the Mikado, who is a youth, selecting them from his household. During the absence of the Tycoon from Yeddo, and since his abdication, the people there have been in a state of restless anxiety. *Louins*, or robber outlaws, who have foresworn all allegiance, under the pretence of patriotism and a desire to expel the accursed stranger, have committed murder and pillage in different quarters of the city.

One of the fires so frequent there, and supposed to be incendiary in this case, broke out on the 17th and destroyed the Tycoon's palace. SATSUMA's people were suspected by the partisans of STOTSBASHI, and vengeance was taken on them wherever they could be found; some of them took refuge in SATSUMA's palace and were burned to death or slaughtered as they emerged from the flaming structure by their infuriated enemies; others effected their escape to one of SATSUMA's steamers—a small iron screw—and made off down the bay. They were closely pursued by the *Eagle*, a large side-wheel bark-rigged man-of-war belonging to the Tycoon.

It was on Sunday, the 19th, that I heard the firing, about 2:30 P. M. Two steamers were in sight coming down from Yeddo. As they came near, I could distinguish with a glass the ensign of Japan at the peak of the larger steamer. The other had no colors. The firing now became rapid and frequent; the larger steamer pouring broadside after broadside into her retreating enemy now crossing her bows, and now hanging on her quarter. Her practice, however, was so bad, that nearly all of her shot went over her mark, and ricochetting into a fleet of fishing boats, must have occasioned much unintentional damage. The Satsuma steamer kept bravely on her course, now slowing, as her antagonist crossed her bows, and replying with great precision with her bow guns, which seemed to be her entire armament. I saw her send a shell, which exploded directly on the stern of the *Eagle*. After an hour and a half of desperate encounter, they had arrived immediately opposite the harbor of Yokohama, when the *Eagle*, though immensely the superior in speed and armament, seemed to be beaten off, and, changing her course, steamed back toward Yeddo. As she turned, two vessels—a steamer and a sailing vessel—hove in sight, coming down from Yeddo, and she again gave chase. Hesitating again, she again turned back, and a third time went in pursuit. All three of the pursuers went out to sea, but returned next day without their expected prey. During the enactment of this warlike scene, the greatest excitement prevailed among the officials ashore. The Yakomus (officials) asserted that it was simply a target practice of two Japanese men-of-war. At length came a communication from the Governor of Kanagawa giving information of the burning of the palaces at Yeddo and the flight of SATSUMA's steamer. Barricades of bamboo woven together, which hod been prepared on the news of the first trouble, were erected at all the gates and the guards doubled. Many of the European residents were apprehensive of a fire, a strong northeasterly wind prevailing, and guards patroled the foreign settlement the night long.

An official proclamation on the following day by authority of the Governor of Kanagawa, states that a band of outlaws who had committed pillage, arson and murder in Yeddo and surrounding country, had taken refuge in the palace of SATSUMA in Yeddo. The burning of the Tycoon's palace was attributed to the same band. When a demand for their surrender was sent to the officer in charge; he replied by decapitating the messenger. Thereupon the palace was destroyed and all in it. All intention of attributing to the Prince of Satsuma any connivance with the men sheltered in his Yatchiski is disclaimed.

As SATSUMA is reported to be already master of the situation at Kioto, and the Tycoon absent at Osaka, it is difficult to form any opinion as to the results of these scenes of bloodshed. An *attaché* of the British Legation at Yeddo who came from there on the 21st, describes the streets of Yeddo to be cumbered with the cut and disfigured bodies of those who have fallen, left thus unburied to the dogs and vultures, while acres of the city are in ashes or blackened ruins.

The trade which was expected to spring up at Hiogo, as soon as opened to the outside world, has totally disappointed the crowd of eager speculators and merchants who congregated thither on New-Year's Day. The natives are indisposed to trade—their annual holiday (the Japanese New-Year) commencing on the 24th January. The disturbed condition of the country has sensibly diminished business at the ports already opened, which is never great at this season of the year. The future, indeed, is not brilliant, though it is impossible to prognosticate with the limited facts at our disposal.

The steamship *Great Republic*, which left Hong Kong the 16th and arrived the 23d, sails for San Francisco to-day. She was compelled to refuse many tons of freight in Hong Kong, and takes a large shipment from this place.

The connecting steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai *via* Nagasaki and Hiogo, arrived last night. She brings news of the death of Her British Majesty's Consul, MYBURGH, at Hiogo, of pneumonia. She experienced heavy weather both ways.

The City of Osaka—Japanese Customs—Political Affairs—The Drowning of Admiral Bell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HIOGO, Japan, Jan. 26, 1868. }
ASIATIC SQUADRON. }

About the 17th of December Admiral BELL, with that portion of the fleet which had rendezvoused at Nagasaki, proceeded up through the Inland Sea to Hiogo. The English squadron had already reached that point. And the combined fleets were now about to enforce that treaty which had in 1863 nominally opened the ports of Hiogo and Osaka to foreign intercourse. Of course, officers were much exercised on the subject, anticipating a fine opportunity of airing their body-coats and clearing the moths from their cocked hats.

On New Year's day the *Hartford*, *Iroquois*, *Oneida* and *Aroostook* and some dozen English men-of-war lay anchored of Hiogo. The *Shenandoah* was at Osaka, twelve miles away, and the *Monocacy* at Lokohomay, while the *Unadilla* and *Ashuelot* had not yet left Chinese waters. At 12 M. the combined squadrons thundered a mighty salute of twenty-one guns. An American-built Japenese man-of-war returned it, and the ceremony was over—the ports of Osaka and Hiogo were legally open to foreign trade. In the afternoon the *Costa Rica* arrived with mails, bringing a number of European passengers, among whom were several refugees from Shanghae and San Francisco—villanous faced fellows, undoubtedly "prospecting."

Hiogo is virtually the port of Osaka. The harbor affords a fine anchorage for all sized vessels. But the town is mean and small, and in general appearance not unlike the majority of Japanese cities. One long, tortuous, and not over clean street, winds from end to end, lined by little low shops, where oranges, dried fish and vegetables are vended. At the northern end are the foreign concessions, along which the Japanese are building a mole and breakwater. The Custom-house and several European buildings are rapidly approaching completion.

Leaving the town, a fifteen-minutes' walk inland, past neatly-cultivated fields, exhibiting a surprisingly thorough system of agriculture, brings you to the foot of a range of partially-wooded hills, which rise in unbroken succession as far in the interior as the view from the loftiest summit can extend. Every available space of ground is cultivated. In many places the hill-sides are terraced almost to their summits.

Either from a proper regard to their own interests, or an unusually generous appreciation of our own, the authorities attach a guard of one or more two-sworded officials to every party on landing. This guard follows closely those whom he joins from the moment he reaches the shore until he leaves it again, never for a moment losing sight of those under his care, or allowing them to straggle away. Just now, however, they are becoming more careless in this respect. But a system of espionage will continue to obtain as long as Japanese affairs remain in their present troublous and uncertain condition.

The American officers seldom carry any arms, unless it is some small revolver in a breast pocket. But it is amusing to see the English officers with huge pistols strapped about the waist, bustling through the streets, and frequently small "middies," who have grown too large for their short-sleeved jackets, with side-arms as large as boat howitzers.

Cows are used as beasts of burden. They shoe them with a straw sandal, not unlike those worn by the people, and guide them by a ring passed through the nose. Occasionally you will meet some high official on the back of these "swing-footed" beasts, his armor-bearer trudging behind with some of the insignia of his rank. And a long line of these animals winding up through the hills, on their way to the interior, laden with bags of rice, with a bell tinkling from the saddle and a bare-headed driver in odd costume encouraging them with low vociferations, is a sight picturesque and interesting, and reminds one of those Eastern pictures of

> "The tinkling throngs
> Of laden camels and their drivers' songs."

The City of Osaka is situated on a small river which empties into the bay of that name. It is thirty miles from Kioto, the capital of the Mikado, or spiritual head of the Empire, and only twelve from Hiogo. It contains a population of nearly four hundred thousand souls, and is one of, if not the first city in Japan. The streets are broad and clean, and laid out with great regularity. Canals intersect the city in all directions, crossed by over two hundred bridges, many of them of elegant design. There are one or two rather interesting temples, not unlike some of the finer places of worship to be seen at Canton, China. But the Tycoon's castle is the most interesting feature of the whole city. It is built of granite blocks of immense size, and one is impressed with the mighty power exhibited in raising them to their present elevated positions. These stones are said to have been contributed each by a separate prince, and the castle itself is over three centuries old.

The political affairs of Japan are rather confused, and it is extremely difficult to learn the exact truth.

It appears that some months ago, the Tycoon, STOTSBASHI, resigned the Tycoonate, afterwards the Mikado, who is a mere youth, under the control of a regent, prevailed upon him to resume temporarily the Tycoon's duties, until such time as the Daimios, or Princes, could assemble and arrange the matter. Meantime, as Tycoon, STOTSBASHI concluded treaties with foreigners for the opening of Osaka, the last of the Tycoon's ports. But, some of the other Princes desired to have their ports open, and hence the rupture between STOTSBASHI and his Daimios. He desires now to regain the Tycoonate, and meets a formidable opposition, headed by CHOSIU. But LETSUMA, one of the most influential of the Daimios, is said to have made an *ad captandum* appeal to the people, in which he declares himself hostile to foreign intercourse, and is in favor of shutting the ports altogether; and, what is more mysterious still, it is stated that Sir HARRY PARKES, the English Minister, has loaned LETSUMA large sums of moneys, and received in return a lien on the latter's possessions in the Lew Chew Islands.

If STOTSBASHI is successful, foreign intercourse remains limited, as at present. If CHOSIU and his party succeed, all Japan will be thrown open. If LETSUMA, then an attempt will be made to injure foreign interests in the dominions of the Tycoon. And, this seems to be as correct a version of the question as can be obtained at present.

STOTSBASHI is in his castle at Osaka, guarded by his own troops. It is rumored that the other Princes are marshaling their forces. A crisis in the political affairs of Japan is rapidly approaching.

Ere this reaches you, the telegraph will have brought you the sad news of the loss of Rear-Admiral BELL, Lieut.-Commanding REED, and eleven men by drowning. It occurred in the following manner: Between the city of Osaka and the distant anchorage of vessels, a sand-bar intervenes, on which in calm weather the water is a fathom deep. This bar is about a quarter of a mile from the shore. But at this season strong westerly winds prevail, and the sea sets in heavily, covering the bar with breakers. Admiral BELL went up to Osaka with a portion of the squadron. A gale has been blowing for several days. It moderated on Friday, and on Saturday morning, at fifteen minutes past nine of Jan. 11, contrary to the advice of an experienced officer, he and his Lieutenant left the *Hartford* in the barge for the purpose of visiting the *Minister*. In a short time they reached the bar. The officers laid aside their coats, and the Admiral took charge of the boat. A sea struck her, and she "broached to." Another followed and capsized her. The Admiral, Mr. REED, and two men hung to the keel; but in a few moments they became exhausted. The Admiral first released his hold and went down. Mr. REED followed, and one of the men. The *Hartford* and other vessels witnessed the accident, and made every exertion to rescue them. The first boat called away from the *Hartford* was swamped in the heavy sea. Three men were rescued, two of them by clinging to the oars and keeping themselves up. The Admiral's body was recovered in the afternoon, and the others afterward. His watch had stopped at twenty-five minutes to ten—twenty minutes from the time he left the *Hartford's* side. The next day the vessels returned to Hiogo. On Tuesday, December 14, the funeral took place. A procession of thirty-three boats accompanied the dead from the ship to the shore. The pall-bearers were American and English captains. During the solemn ceremony minute guns were fired from all the American men-of-war.

The procession moved from the shore to the graves, accompanied by marines and seamen from both services, the band of H. M. S. *Ocean* playing a dirge. The dead were borne on the shoulders of sturdy sailors, every coffin draped in the American flag, and the thirteen were laid side by side in the little cemetery, with poor Dr. PAGE, Assistant Surgeon of the *Hartford*, who was buried on Christmas Day, and an English officer, whose name I do not know.

At sunset the most touching ceremony of all took place. As the sun's last beams were gilding the mountain-tops they hauled the Admiral's flag to the very mast-head, saluted it with the number of guns he was accustomed to receive when alive, and then struck it forever!

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH is now in command. The *Hartford* starts southward soon on its way home. The *Shenandoah* will also go south. The *Iroquois* to Yokohama, with the American Minister; leaving the *Oneida* and *Aroostook* at this port, where they will probably remain some time. Lieut.-Commander FYFFE has been ordered to the command of the *Aroostook*, Lieut.-Commander STEWART to the *Oneida*, as executive officer.

I enclose you the names of all those who were in the ill-fated boat when it was capsized. Rear-Admiral BELL had attained his sixty-second year, and had been placed a few months ago on the retired list. Lieut.-Commander REED was only twenty-five years of age. He was the third officer buried from the wardroom within six months, Lieut.-Commander MCKENZIE and Dr. PAGE being the other two. The *Hartford* was on the eve of returning home when the melancholy affair occurred.

I presume you heard of the loss of the Spanish mail steamer *Malerpino*, between Hong-Kong and Manilla. She was never heard from after leaving the former port in November, and is supposed to have gone down in a typhoon. The Spanish Admiral's daughter, Capt. KINSMAN, of the American ship *Sumatra*, and several gentlemen, on their way to Manilla were, were on board.

The following are the names of those who were in the Admiral's barge at the time it was capsized off Osaka, Japan, Jan. 11, 1868: Rear-Admiral HENRY H. BELL, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Commander JOHN H. REED, U. S. N.; Coxswain Henry Earnest; Seamen, Chas. Baldwin, Thom. Davis, Oloff Holenburg, Moses Redmond, John Paterson, Patrick Devenes; Ordinary Seamen, John Churo, Saml. C. Van Vleit, Wm. Riggett, Edward Nichols, John U. Small, Bernard Ready—of these, Deveney, Churo, and Van Vleit were saved. A.

Civil Rights in Kentucky—A Murderer Convicted on the Testimony of Colored Witnesses.

The following interesting case was decided in the United States Court at Louisville, on Thursday, Judge BALLARD presiding. We quote the report in the *Courier*:

United States *vs.* WILLIAM BELL, indicted for the murder of TONY CUNDIFF, a man of color, in the county of Daviess, in the fall of 1866. The judge proceeded to charge the jury as to the law applicable to the case. He told the jury that the accused was indicted for murder under the statute of Kentucky; that they must try this case as all cases of murder are tried; that it was pending in this court because of the act of Congress commonly known as the "Civil Rights bill," because the State of Kentucky had refused to allow the negro to testify against a white person in any case whatever. He told the jury that this was the only solitary State in the Union in which the negro was refused to testify in the courts of justice. He said that they are by no means bound to believe the statements of the two colored witnesses who testified on behalf of the prosecution; that they should judge of their evidence just as they judge the evidence of white persons; that they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused; that the burden is on the United States to establish the guilt of the accused, and not for the accused to establish his innocence. He also explained other rules of evidence to the jury as to malice, &c.

The jury then retired to consider of their verdict. Having been in deliberation about half an hour, they returned into court a verdict of guilty. We understand that the counsel of the accused will take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the act of Congress generally known as the Civil Rights bill.

The President's Course.

From the Richmond Whig.

In contemplating the attitude now held by President JOHNSON, as compared with that maintained by him but three short years ago, many reflections, by no means favorable to his administrative management, however favorable to his honesty and good intentions, spring up in the mind. Might not he, might not we, have fared better if, instead of attempting to dictate to his first Congress, and then violently breaking with them when he found they would not bear arbitrary dictation, he had resorted to tact, manipulation and conciliation?

Again, after taking his independent course, should not his measures have been more decided, his language more guarded and his protestations less frequent! There is a golden political maxim in Lord BACON's essay upon "Great Place," which, if followed by Mr. JOHNSON, would perhaps have enabled him not only to avoid impeachment and retain his office, but to preserve his influence and ascendancy. The maxim which he lays down for the guidance of rulers, is:

> "Preserve the right of thy place, but stir not questions of jurisdiction. And rather assume thy right in silence, and *de facto*, than voice it with clamor and challenges."

Course of the First Negro Nominated for Congress.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is making a journey through the South, writes as follows, in a letter from Raleigh, N. C., dated Feb. 28:

"An event has occurred during my stay here which will probably be historical. It was the nomination of a full-blooded African to Congress, and his declining to accept the proffered honor, on the ground that his election would injure the Republican Party, and retard the progress of his race toward impartial citizenship. JAMES H. HARRIS, the first negro ever regularly nominated to Congress in the United States, is a native of North Carolina. He received his education at Oberlin, Ohio, and, after graduating, spent some time in Liberia. At the close of the war he returned to this State, and soon acquired the reputation of being the most ready and effective speaker among the colored men in North Carolina. His oratory is of the impassioned kind. After the first two or three sentences, his voice rises into a torrent, his gestures sway his whole body, and his face assumes that intense expression that suggests neuralgic reaction.

The nomination to Congress tendered him was from the Raleigh District, where the Radicals have a working majority of from five hundred to seven hundred, so it will be seen that HARRIS refused to accept something that was tempting and tangible. In declining the honor he made a speech in which he dwelt on the inexpediency of sending negroes to Congress at this time, when such deep-seated distaste exists in all parties against "nigger preferment." He said: "If you send me to Congress, we shall see all the other Southern States following the example, and how will it look to have eight or ten big black men sitting in the House of Representatives? What fuel that would be to feed the flame of prejudice! I want this five thousand dollars a year as badly as anybody, but I am not willing to strike a blow against the Republican Party. I am not willing to sell out my race, for such a sale would my acceptance virtually be."

His further remarks, in the same train, were highly sensible and practical, and all present were struck by the display of self-sacrifice. A white man (Col. DEWEESE) received and accepted the nomination. I was secretly admiring the magnanimity of HARRIS, when a whisper reached me that he had been bribed by DEWEESE and his friends to decline the nomination to Congress, it being well understood beforehand that it would be offered to the "gifted black orator." But a little consideration satisfied me that HARRIS was influenced mainly by noble motives. He is a politician, ambitious, a talented speaker, anxious to display his endowments. He would be as capable a black Congressman as any that could be selected, and to be one, some day, is probably his greatest aspiration. What sort of bribe could he have received to counterbalance all this? No matter what vague scandal may be afloat, the fact remains that the first African nominee to Congress rejected the seat on the ground of devotion to his party and his people, and gave way to one of the "superior race," though individually his inferior in education and ability.

Gen. Sheridan's Order in Assuming Command in the West.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 2, 1868. }
[General Orders, No. 8.]

I. The undersigned hereby resumes the command of the Department of the Missouri, consisting of the States of Missouri and Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Territories of New Mexico and Colorado, except that portion of the latter Territory along the line of the "Union Pacific Railroad" transferred to the Department of the Platte, by part III., of General Orders No. 3, series of 1866, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

II. Prompt and strict obedience to all legitimate orders, and the most rigid economy, will be required of all Commanding Officers within the limits of this command.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

The Strike in Fall River—Meeting of Operatives.

From the Fall River (Mass.) Times, March 7.

The weavers, to the number of several hundred, about a third part of whom were females, met at Rattlesnake Hill yesterday afternoon, Mr. MCAULEY presiding. The Union Committees were instructed to appoint sub-committees to wait upon the manufacturing agents, to make and receive proposals, with reference to the terms upon which they should return to work. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, two of whom stated that as the manufactories of New-Bedford and other places had returned to their old prices, they could see no reason why a favorable reply should not be given and allow them to return to their usual labor. Several other speakers were desirous of returning to work on reasonable terms. The meeting was conducted in an orderly manner, and no harsh criticisms on the Corporations were indulged in. The meeting adjourned to meet to-day at 2 o'clock, at the same place.

Some seven or eight hundred operatives met, in accordance to adjournment this afternoon, and Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL made remarks setting forth that if the Corporation did not wish to give them a fair remuneration for their labor, he wished to know why they could not pay them what has already justly due for past services. He was followed by Mr. MCAULEY, who urged them to stand firm by the terms of the strike, viz., until they should secure the pay that was given them prior to the 1st of January. He also advised them to remember those merchants who were friendly to them in the present crisis, when it should have passed. Mr. MCAULEY concluded his remarks by a motion to adjourn to Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Spinners' Association this forenoon, it was resolved that, as a body, they would adhere to their former intentions, and provisions were made for the families of those who were unable to seek employment elsewhere, while those who had no families depending upon them for support should leave the city, and obtain labor wherever it could be found. The meeting, which was harmonious in every respect, adjourned to meet in Convention at Rattlesnake Hill this afternoon.

BURGLARY IN BRIDGE-STREET.—Yesterday morning it was discovered that the bonded warehouse of FRANKLIN & Co., No. 2 Bridge-street, had been entered by burglars, who had secreted themselves in the building No. 23 Pearl-street, and had entered the warehouse from the roof, and by cutting a hole through it near the scuttle large enough to admit a man. The scuttle then being removed from the inside, the thieves broke open a case and carried off the entire contents, but the articles stolen, owing to the fact that the proprietors of the warehouse live out of the city, are not known. The fact of the burglary was discovered by finding the door of No. 23 Pearl-street open, through which the operators had made their exit, but no clue has yet been obtained which can lead to their identification.

FOUND DROWNED.—A woman was found drowned yesterday in Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. The body was that of a woman about 25 years of age, four and a half feet in height, black hair, and had on brown silk dress, black silk hat, black sack, black kid gloves, two gold rings and hair ear-rings and pin. The body has not been identified, and is at the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7—11:15 A. M.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols at 93⅜ for money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at........71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares........88½
Erie Railway Shares........47½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 7.

United States Five-twenties, 75 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 7—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port........9⅝d.@9¾d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive........9¾d.
Middling Orleans........9⅞d.@10d.

The market is quite animated, and the sales are likely to reach 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn is firm and higher at 42s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market opens quiet and steady. Beef, 113s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork—76s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grade of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American Produce is dull and generally without change. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. per gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7—3 P. M.

The Money market is steady. Consols 93⅜ for money and the account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds........71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares........89
Erie Railway Shares........47½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 7.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 7—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active and firm, with an advance on American descriptions. The sales have been fully 15,000. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port........9¾d.@9⅞d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive........9⅞d.
Middling Orleans........10d.@10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally firmer. Corn, 42s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat is active and firmer, though prices are unaltered; White California, 16s. ℔ cental, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed active and firmer, and nearly all the articles in the list have materially advanced. Beef, 114s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 58s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The prices for American Produce are generally without change. Naval Stores dull; Sugar firm at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Resin, 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 11s. for Medium; Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 7.

FLOUR—Spring Extras, $10 50@$11 50. WHEAT unsettled, and closed with sellers of No. 1 at $2 03½; buyers at $2 00¼. CORN—Buyers of New at at 84c.; sellers at 84½c. OATS steady and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at 57½c.@58. RYE steady and firm at $1 60@$1 63. BARLEY in good demand, and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $2 11@$2 12 for No. 2; Rejected, $1 80@$1 87; Sample lots, $2 10@$2 35. PROVISIONS quiet and dull; Mess Pork inactive. City Standard brands held at $23 50. Country sold at $23 25. Lard inactive; buyers at 15½c. sellers at 16½c. Dry Salted, 9⅝c.; loose rejected, 8⅛c. Dry Salt Hams, 12c., loose. English Meats quiet and nominal. Dressed Hogs dull and in light supply at a decline of 15c.@25c.; Light, $9 50@$10; Heavy, $10 25@$10 75. Shoulders quiet. Live Hogs firm at $8 12½@$8 75 for good to choice. Beef Cattle quiet at $7@$8 for good shipping Steers. RECEIPTS to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 800 Dressed Hogs, 2,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 Dressed Hogs, 2,600 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 7.

TOBACCO steady and firm. COTTON, nothing doing; the stock is exhausted. FLOUR firm, quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red and White, $2 50@2 62. CORN—There is a better feeling in the market; Mixed White 83c.@86c. OATS dull and lower at 65c.@66c. RYE scarce; Prime to Choice, $1 63@$1 68. PORK dull at $23 25@$23 50. BULK MEATS steady; Loose Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Loose Hams, 13c. BACON very dull; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.; Plain Sugar-cured Hams, 16c.; Canvassed, 17c. LARD dull and easier; Choice Kettle, 15c. HIGHWINES lower at $2 15. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 7.

COTTON opened quiet at 25c. for Middling Uplands, and 25c. for Middling Orleans. SUGAR firm at 11¾c.@12c. for fair to good refining, and 12½c.@13½c. for grocery. The stock of MOLASSES on hand is nearly exhausted. COFFEE is very quiet; Rio, 14c.@17½c. in gold. FLOUR quiet; Northwestern Extra Family brands, $10 50@$11 50; fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT steady; sales 2,000 bush. Red, $2 50@$2 55. RYE, $1 73@$1 75. CORN dull; New Yellow, $1 16@$1 17; Mixed Western, $1 17@$1 18. OATS, 83c.@85c. for Western.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 7.

FLOUR—Sales 1,500 bbls. Superfine at $9@$10; Extra, $10 75@$12. WHEAT firm at $2 55@$2 80 for Red, and $2 90@$3 05 for White. CORN—$1 08@$1 12 for Jersey; $1 16@$1 17 for Yellow. OATS—78c.@80c for State. RYE at $1 75@$1 78. COTTON dull and declined 1c.; Middling Uplands, 24c. PROVISIONS are generally dull; Bulk Shoulders, 10¾c.; Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 13¾c.; BACON—Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Sides, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib, 14¾c. LARD very dull at 16c.@16½c. MESS PORK, $32@$25 25 for new.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 7.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 1,578 bales; exports, 2,383 bales; sales, 5,500 bales. Sterling, 151¼@154¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 142. SUGAR easier; Common, 12c.@12½c.; Fair, 13¾c.@14½c.; Prime, 15c.@15½c. MOLASSES quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $10@$10 25. CORN steady and firm at 78c.@80c. PORK easier at $26 50. LARD quiet; Tierce, 16½c.; Keg, 17c. BACON very scarce, with only a retail business; Shoulders, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 17c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 7.

TOBACCO—Sales 113 hhds.; Common Lugs, $5 50; Medium Leaf, $15 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@$8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 50. CORN, shelled, in bulk, 75c.@80c.; ear, in bulk, 75c.@76c. OATS, in bulk, 67c.@68c. LARD, 15½c. BACON—Shoulders, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 14c. COTTON firmer at 22½c.@23½c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 7.

FLOUR is steady, with a moderate demand; sales 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Chicago Spring $2 45 and No. 2 do. $2 33. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts $35. SHIPSTUFFS, $40; Middling, $46, ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 7.

FLOUR—Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50; Oregon Extra, $7 75. WHEAT, $2 70@$2 75. Legal tenders, 71¼. MINING STOCKS—Crown Point, $1,850; Alpha, $1,350; Ophir, $2 0; Chollar Potisi, $190; Savage, $177; Overman, $179; Imperial, $269; Gold Hill Quartz Mill, $100; Empire Mill, $280; Kentucky, $287; Bullin, $600; Gould and Curry, $650.

TOLEDO, Saturday, March 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and firm. CORN advanced 3c.; sales of No. 1 at 94c.@96c.; for April at 99. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 66c.; No. 2 at 64c. RYE firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 58. RECEIPTS—8,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 7.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged, with a moderate demand. CORN firm at 84c. OATS firmer at 68c. for No. 1. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer and higher at 23c. for Middling; Sales, 600 bales. PROVISIONS dull and nominally unchanged. Gold, 140¾.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 7.

FLOUR is steady at $10 25 for Spring, city ground. WHEAT inactive but firm; sales 6 car lots, on the track, at $1 05. OATS firm; sales 12,000 bushels on private terms. BARLEY is neglected. PORK and LARD steady. RYE neglected.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 3.

FLOUR advancing; best Minnesota Spring Extras, $9 75. WHEAT heavy at $2 01 for No. 1. CORN active at 85c. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

SAVANNAH, GA., Saturday, March 7.

COTTON—More doing, but prices are unchanged; sales 1,109 bales; Middlings, 25c., with light offerings. Receipts, 2,378 bales; exports, 2,723 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 7.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—No sales; held at 67½c. RESINS unchanged. COTTON weaker; Middling, 22¾c. TAR firm.

MOBILE, ALA., Saturday, March 7.

COTTON closed quiet and firm; sales 500 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 693 bales; exports, 3,886 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, March 7.

The Cotton market is quiet but firm; sales 400 bales; receipts, 400 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Saturday, March 7.

COTTON—Receipts to date 55,832 bales; stock on hand, 9,905 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 7.

COTTON opened quiet and closed active at an advance of ½c.; sales 1,200 bales Middling at 23¾c.@24c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 7.

The Stock market is inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 47½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅜. Gold, 141.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.

New styles first-class furniture at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	March 10	New-York	Bremen.
Australasian	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 12	New-York	London.
Europe	March 14	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Alabama	March 10	New-York	Aspinwall.
Henry Chauncey	March 11	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	March 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax by the *Etna*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Mails for Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 8.—*In steamship Weser from Bremen*—R. Seidenbusch, W. Robling and family, H. L. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Pagenstecker, W. Hanger and family, R. Dick, H. Seawitt, Charles Briton, E. Loyd and child, A. Urbanvircs, A. Scholosser, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, Charles Shine, J. Hold, Mrs. B. Gartung, Miss G. Lougerhorst, Mrs. M. Sommerlad, B. Bendheim and brother, P. Vogel, Miss H. Hoffman, T. Langstadter, R. Polle, H. Klein, D. Hedemann, E. Hamann, Miss M. Muscat, C. Lehmann, P. Rohde, Miss Lydia Hawksworth, P. Welch, G. Theodore, D. S. Sigetley, Chas. Kedolle.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. J. Pollard and 2 children, Capt. N. Owens, Julius Meyer, E. Frost, J. Tapscott, R. Climie, M. D. Harrigan, Miss Emma Southey, John Menke, Mr. Fried. H. Wardel, Mrs. Henley, Miss M. Henley, Miss Annie Henley, J. Evans, S. Hirsch, W. L. Patten, G. Van Cott, A. Bradey, L. Konich, Geo. Schultz, G. Hurter, M. Quinn, T. O'Haherty.

In steamship Gulf Stream, from Havana—Mrs. Henry Dater and daughter, Miss Matilda Cammann, Wm. J. Benjamin, Manuel Hurtaslo, Martin Pierre, Oscar L. Lefferts.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 22 | Sun sets..... 6 00 | Moon rises... 7 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 02 | Gov. Island. 8 51 | Hell Gate .. 10 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Feb. 22, and Southampton 25th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 383 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. 7th inst., 8 A. M., lat. 41, lon. 64, passed steamship Hansa; 8th, 8 A. M., 125 miles off Sandy Hook, passed steamship Napoleon III.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Bates, Havana March 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. March 6, lat. 33 33, lon. 74 46, passed schr. King Bird, of St. John, N. B., steering N.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Feb. 18, via Boston 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Key West, Rudolf, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Vicksburg, Burton, Providence.

Ship Caduceus, (of London,) Orvin, Manilla Nov. 21, with mdse. to order. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. gales; stove bulwarks, split sails. Passed Anjier Dec. 24, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 14, St. Helena Jan. 24.

Ship Ontario, Osborn, Mobile 11 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Mary A. Thropp, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cain, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to master. March 3, off Cape Carnarvile, passed brigantine S. P. Brown, of Newport, stg. N., with loss of fore and maintopmast and all the yards; appeared to have been struck by a squall.

Bark Fair Lader, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Pearse, Shanghae Nov. 7, with teas to H. W. O. Edye. Passed Angier Nov. 25, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 5, St. Helena 17th.

Bark Annie Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Troop, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgwick,) Allen, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Bryan & Pease. Has been 16 ds. north of Hatteras, and was blown off the coast three times; lost part of deck-load of molasses; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Colorado, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brooks, Mayaguez, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phelps. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales; lost maintopmast, with all the rigging attached, carried away mainstay, and split foresail and jib.

Brig Jennie Clark, (of St. John, N. B.,) Roberts, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince 24 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras; was blown off the coast as far as lon. 65; for the last 6 ds. passed a number of vessel's deck plank, part of a vessel's house and other wrecked material.

Brig Steiner, (Norw.,) Anderson, Bordeaux 70 ds., with old iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Gardner, Demarara 29 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales; was blown off the coast three times.

Brig Marco Polo, (of Wilton, N. S.,) Canning, St. Jago de Cuba 24 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Feb. 17, Wm. McCloud, seaman, died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Brig Arcturus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Walters, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to order.

Brig Mariposa, Nash, Carbarien 11 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, St. Croix, west end, 21 ds., with sugar to P. Hanford & Co.

Brig Golden Lead, Jones, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to B. P. Lent. Has had northerly gales on the passage.

Brig B. F. Nash, Laney, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Elgin, (of Pictou,) Scott, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Brig Frontier, (of Portland,) Skinner, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to A. Hatch. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Jones, Guantanamo 23 ds., with sugar to L. M. Escoriaza. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras; stove bulwarks, split sails.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Morgan, Para Feb. 6, with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Evert. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with northwesterly gales.

Schr. E. & L. Corders, (of Egg Harbor,) Grace, Manzanilla 22 ds., with mahogany to master. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Sagua la Grande 16 ds., with sugar to E. N. Smith. Has had heavy westerly gales on the passage; lost forecaff and split foresail.

Schr. Margie, (of Eastport,) McFadden, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Schr. Supero, (of Lunnoberg, N. S.,) Foster, Aguadilla, P. R., 16 ds., with oranges to master. Had heavy N. E. gales for the last 10 ds.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Sullivan, East Harbor, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Wapella, Hawkins, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Abraham Bell & Son.

Schr. Nicola, (of East Machias,) Keller, Nuevitas 20 ds., with sugar to Thos. Owen & Son. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Schr. B. F. Young, (of Portland,) Richardson, Carbarien 17 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras; lost and split sails.

Schr. Althea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Goldthwaite & Overton. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, (of New-Bedford,) Chase, Havana 16 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. New Dominion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Penery, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to master.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 8.—Arr. steamers McClellan, Baltimore; Glaucus, New-York; barks Mary & Louisa, Charleston; Gemsbok, New-York; brigs Annie M., Mayaguez; Moonlight, Remedios; Navarino, Remedios; Eliza, Matanzas; Samuel Lindsey, Mansanilla; Transport, Havana; Hattie L. Bishop, Mobile; schrs. Franconia, Ponce; Gold Finder, do.; Persia L. Smith, Jacmel; Northern Light, Sagua; L. S. Levering, New-Orleans; Edwin Reed, do.; L. S. Daniel, Mobile; S. H. Cady, do.; M. E. Rollinger, Pensacola; E. M. Hamilton, do.; Isaac Baker, Savannah; My Rover, do.; Seguin, do.; D. Talbot, Charleston; Tuliot, Wilmington. Spoken Feb. 25, off Key West, ship Island Home, New-Orleans for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Arrived, steamers James Adger and Ashland, New-York. Sailed, ship Magnolia for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8—The pilot-boat Maryland reports: Passed up, ship Golconda, from Liberia; brigs Georgia, Matanzas; Sea Breeze, Rodondo; and Ezra, West Indies; George Latimer, Porto Rico; schr. Petrel, San Blas for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, ME., March 8—Arr. brigs Geo. Burnham, Selma; Cheviot and Bauita, from Matanzas; J. Palledo, Cardenas; Carver, Cienfuegos; schr. Mary E. Staples, Cardenas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7—The Pacific Mail steamship Great Republic, for Hong Kong, China, via Yokohama, Japan, sailed to-day, having been detained to await the arrival of the steamship Constitution, from Panama. She takes out $3,000,000 in treasure. Also sailed, bark Conquest, for New-York, with 11,000 sacks wheat.

Arr. ship King Fisher, from Hong Kong.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—The brig L. A. Palmer, Sagua La grande for Philadelphia, fell in with the brig J. C. York, of Portland, abandoned and sinking.

PORTLAND, ME., March 8.—The brig Martha A. Berry, from Matanzas, arrived to-day, bringing Capt. Bradford and crew of the schr. Isaac Morse, of Friendship, Me., from Jamaica for New-York, with logwood, abandoned March 5, in lat. 39 30, lon. 69 50, having lost her rudder and becoming water-logged.

Spoken, &c.

Acia—bark, of Portland, strg. N. E., was passed March 7, lat. 37, lon. 73.

Glendale—brig, from New-Orleans for Boston, with cargo shifted, no date, lat. 34 47, lon. 75.

M. E. Graham—schr., from Remedios for Philadelphia, Feb. 24. lat. 34 30, lon. 79 20.

Ottawa—brig, from Montevideo for Cienfuegos, Feb. 18, lat. 28 18, lon. 76.

Parthenon—brig, strg. N. E., was passed March 2, lat. 24, lon. 60 30.

Sarah R. Hale—bark, hence for Cuba, March 7, lat. 38 59, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, T. I., schr. Annie, from Aux Cayes for Halifax; put in with loss of foremast and leaking badly; has been condemned; schr. Walrus, for Boston in 2 days.

At Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 21, bark Antelope, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Lizzie Daniels, just arrived; Wardale, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. Keoka, from Bangor, just arrived; E. Richardson, do. do.

At Carbarien, Feb. 24, bark Eliza White, ldg. for Portland; brigs Emma Louisa, Miller and Guiding Star, for New-York in 2 days.

At Aguadilla, P. R., Feb. 20, brig Kate Foster, for Philadelphia Feb. 24.

At St. Croix west end, Feb. 15, U. S. steamer Saco, brig Tanjier and schr. Ida, wtg.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 265, March 7, 1868.
28, 47, 7, 56, 40, 50, 78, 27, 59, 2, 10, 6, 77, 65.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 266, March 7, 1868.
4, 36, 9, 47, 23, 16, 45, 67, 24, 53, 54, 55, 46, 44.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 213, March 7, 1868.
13, 38, 66, 23, 47, 27, 14, 43, 11, 73, 52, 34, 77.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 214, March 7, 1868.
77, 1, 32, 33, 12, 67, 40, 56, 68, 19, 9, 16, 59.
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